THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* gives the following :

Last night Mr. Fawcett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it is the fact that an application has been made to the Secretary of State for India in Council by Maharajah Dhuleep Singh for an increase in the allowance annually made to him out of the revenues of India ; and if such application has been made what action has been taken in reference to it by the Secretary of State in Council. Mr. Stanhope said it was true that an application to this effect has been made. It is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council and the opinion of the Government of India has been invited. Mr. Fawcett asked whether, before the Government came to any decision on the point, papers would be laid on the table of the House which would enable hon'ble members to express an opinion upon it? Mr. Stanhope replied that that was a question of which he must have notice and Mr. Fawcett accordingly gave notice of his intention to ask the question. I mentioned the fact of this application having been lodged some months ago and rumour gave the members of the Royal Family credit for using all influence to secure a favourable issue for the Maharajah.

Really this is scandalous Unfortunately Calcutta has lost its public spirit. What a demonstration was made by the European and Native Public of Calcutta when the Mysore Grant was given by Sir Charles Wood! But who is there among the European community of Calcutta now to take the lead?

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in London for a memorial in honor of Lord Lawrence. The following is the list of the Committee :

Lord Cranbrook, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Derby, Lord Granville, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Lowe, Lord Northbrook, Lord Halifax, Mr. Forster, Sir Charles, Trevelyan, Mr. Fawcett, Sir T. F. Ruxton, Mr. Mundella, Sir A. Hobhouse, Lord O'Neill, Dean Stanley, Lord Kinnaird, Sir George Campbell, General J. Clarke, Sir Erskine Perry, Sir F. Halliday, General R. Taylor, Sir W. Muir, General J. R. Beecher, Sir Robert Montgomery, General Strachey, General Sir H. Ricketts, Mr. Seton-Karr, Mr. C. Raikes, General C. B. Bowie General Sir D. Probyn, General Sir Vincent Eyre, Mr. C. Saunders, Mr. Arther Cocks, Sir J. Fayrer Captain Eastwick General Sir H. Norman, General S. Abbott, Mr. J. S. Campbell, Sir Douglas Forsyth, Mr. E. Brandreth, General Sir Thomas Boileau, Colonel A. Johnson, General Sir R. Pollock, Colonel J. F. Wilson. Colonel C. P. Taylor—with power to add to their number. Major-General Hutchinson and Mr. Edgecumbe are the honorary Secretaries, and Messrs. Coutts the bankers of the Fund.

With all deference to the memory of Lord Lawrence, we must candidly confess that as an Indian statesman of the repressive school his claims to the gratitude of the people of India were not of the same order as those of Bentinck and Canning.

EVERY ONE has heard of the innumerable societies existing in the United States of North America. To these two new ones have lately been added, so novel in their aims that they deserve a passing notice. The first is a society of ladies, who have bound themselves never to marry, and to do their best to prevent others from falling into the matrimonial noose. The second is called an "Anti-Treat Society" the object of which is to promote abstinence from drinking during business hours. We are not told what success has attended the efforts of these Societies.

IN THE days of King Henry VIII. the charges brought against the monasteries of England were, first, that the lives of the inmates were gross, drunken, and vicious, secondly, that the revenues of the monasteries were not devoted to the purposes for which they were originally intended, and, thirdly that the monks cheated by means of images, feigned miracles and counterfeit relics. But these charges are mild compared with those brought by the *Molva*, a journal of St. Petersburg, against the Prior of Lebiadyn Convent, a Greek monastery in Kourland. This journal says :

The monks of Lebiadyn Cloister lately addressed a petition to the Holy Consistory of Kourland complaining of the barbarous and inhuman treatment which they have undergone at the hands of their Prior, Father Isidore. This ferocious ecclesiastic, ever since his accession to office has done little else but torture his subordinate brethren, cuffing, beating, and starving them without mercy. He has flogged their naked backs with a knotted cudgel, and with a massive silver crucifix. He has caused them to be beaten with rods by lay brothers, until they were insensible from pain and loss of blood. He has shut them up in dark cellers, where they have been left without food or water for as long as three successive days and nights. One monk they asserted was flogged to death by his orders, and two others died of starvation, in pursuance of his orders. Two hanged themselves, two drowned themselves and one cut his throat, to escape the barbarous severities of the Prior

And what was the motive cause of all this cruelty? The report is that Father Isidore inflicted these torments on the monks because they refused to act as pandars between him and the female members of the congregation attending service and confession, in the church of the monastery. The Prior, too they asserted, spent the funds of the monastery in every species of debauchery, and any remonstrance from the fraternity brought upon them horrible punishments. I can scarcely believe it all. But the *Molva* assures us that the attention of the Czar has been drawn to the affairs of the monastery, and that he has ordered a searching investigation.

This account excels by far Tarkeshar mohuntism.

THE SULTAN of Turkey has expressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople his satisfaction at the successful termination of the Afghan campaign, and the moderate and equitable terms imposed upon the Amir.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has issued two orders, dated respectively the 19th and 25th June calling for particulars in regard to salaries pensions and payments of various kinds borne by the revenues of India in the year 1878-79.—*Ditto.*

A GREAT deal has to be done in the way of collecting evidence and information on the subjects embraced within the scope of the enquiry by the Army Organization Commission. They cannot, however, meet regularly until Generals Phayre, O'Connell, and Macpherson arrive at Simla. Meanwhile, the preliminary work of collecting the information is being got through as quickly as possible, so that the commission may commence their real labours by the end of the month.—*Ditto.*

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has disallowed Sir Richard Temple's scheme of agricultural education in Bombay in consequence of the present financial pressure. Could not the savings, which are being effected by retrenchment, have met the additional expenditures?

THE RUSSIAN TURKESTAN GAZETTE No. 20 of the (22nd May,) 3rd June, contains the following article on Colonel Przhevalskis' expedition to Lhassa :—

"The *Golos* has received a letter From Colonel Przhevalski dated Zaisan the 1st April (N. S.), from which it appears that he reached Post Zaisan on the 11th March, where his final preparations for the expedition took three weeks. Unusually heavy snad fall also delayed his departure for the steppe of Zaisan. Tomorrow (the 2nd April N. S), he writes, we are at last leaving this place for Boluntokhoi, from whence we shall proceed along the upward course of the Urungu and the southern slopes of the Altai to Barkuland Hami-which town (distance from Zaisan upward of 660 miles) we hope to reach by the end of May. At Hami we do not intend staying long, unless the heat and want of water compel us to wait before traversing the Hami desert, which we shall have to cross *en route* for the town of Shaju (not Suje). Including his visit to Lhassa, Coll Przhevalski calculates to journey two years. The Colonel expresses great satisfaction with his equipment, the expedition being well found in every respect cash, arms, ammunition, instruments, and so forth. With him travel his Assistants, Eklon, Roborofski and Kolomeitsefi an interpreter (Taranchi native of Kulja) ; a Kuigiz guide ; and escort of eight men. Three soldiers and five Trans. Baikal Cossacks."—*Press Commissioner.*

IN NOTICING the report of the Bombay Sanitary Commissioner on famine deaths the Army Sanitary Commission in England remark "that the facts detailed by him" together with those in Mr. Cornish's Report for the Madras Presidency (recently noticed) "have thrown much light upon the whole subject of Indian famine times, and that in future famines their causes, concomitants, and management may be dealt with on a scientific foundation."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE GAZETTE has the following :—We hear of smart work on railways occasionally, but we think the feat performed by the officials of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railways in America, of changing the gauge of five hundred miles of railway in one day, surpasses anything ever yet attempted. Three thousand men were engaged in the operation, being divided over the entire length of line ; work commenced at day-light and some sections were completed by 7-30 o'clock A. M., while the entire work was completed by 2 o'clock P. M. The traffic was not interrupted in the least, all the trains running as usual.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. Bucke, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Campbell for the purpose of examining certain applications for a prize for the best machine or process for the separation of the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the Rhea or Ramie plant.

AT THE last meeting of the French Geographical Society, M. de Lesseps made some communications respecting his Panama Canal scheme. As in the case of the Suez Canal, he himself, he said, would alone be responsible to the public. He was going to ask them for 400,000,000 francs. The caution-money of 2,000,000 francs required by the Government of Venezuela had already been paid in. The total expenses of constructing the canal M. de Lesseps does not think, will exceed 750,000,000 francs, and he believes it will not take more than eight years to be complete.

HOW TO cure opium smoking. A Dr. Osgow has the following on the subject :—"1. The total and absolute discontinuance of the use of opium from the beginning of treatment. 2, A trusty attendant to be with the patient day and night for the first three days. 3. Chloral Hydrate for the first three nights if required. 4. Good food, milk, raw eggs, brandy, (in some cases) chicken-broth. (The above is taken in small quantities, and frequently.) In diarrhœa, give two drachm doses of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of catechu and tincture of ginger.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers : "A European gentleman at Nagpore received a few days ago, a good thrashing for his illicit amour with woman of the *chambher* caste. While working in one of the fields attached to the Maharal Bag, her youth and sweetness attracted the attention of the good Saheb, who at once set about taking undue liberties with her. The friends and relations of the woman, happening to witness the scene, rushed forth with sticks in hand, and administered a wholesome lesson to the brave cavalier." Served right!

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

ONE OF THE conditions on which Maharaja Scindia has advanced two lacs of rupees for the construction of the railway from Agra to Gwalior is, that every time he travelled over the line he should be allowed a special train, consisting of two first class, two second class and three third class carriages, with one horse box, and as many wagons as are needed for his luggage—free of charge.

A NOBLE rebuke is administered to M. Emile de Girardin by M. Paul de Cassagnac in the *Pays*, for some bitter remarks by the former in his newspaper, the *France*, on the death of the Prince Imperial. This is the passage :—

"It was at Biarritz a young girl was suffering, and her illness—a contagious one—drove everyone from her bedside. A woman approached her, watched, and tended her ; and bent over her, received her last sigh in one last kiss. This young girl was your child. Monsieur de Girardin ; and this woman was the Empress. It was this mother who had risked her life near the beloved daughter whom you have lost. You dare to tell this woman that God has done well to take her son, who had never hurt you, and you have no pity for the sobs of the widow, for the horrible grief of this ill-starred woman, whom nothing now links with life, and whose husband, laid beneath the tombstone at Chislehurst, awaits the inanimate son."

A PROJECT is on foot for constructing a line connecting the Neilgherries with the Madras Railway system. A public meeting was held at Ootacamund at which resolutions were passed declaring "that improved means of communication are required for the prosperity and development of the Neilgherry Hills, and that a railway on the rack rail system, up the Coonoor Ghaut, is the best suited to supply this want;" and "that as the Government has stated that in the present condition of the finances, it is not in a position to assist the scheme with money, that it be invited to support it by a grant of land, such land to be assigned to the railway concessionaries or to a special committee to turn to the best advantage in their power for a term of years, for the benefit of the guarantee fund." An influential committee was appointed "to carry out the intentions of the meeting."

CAPTAIN EADS, whose great engineering success in deepening the mouth of the Mississippi and constructing the St. Louis bridge gives his opinion much weight, declares himself ready to annihilate the Isthmus of Panama, in a commercial point of view, at one-third the cost and in one-fifth of the time which would be involved in De Lesseps' Ship-canal. His plan is to lift the ships bodily out of the water by hydraulic methods, put them on a ten-truck railway, and so sweep them across the Isthmus and let them down safely on the other side with cargo and passengers undisturbed. Wonders will never cease.

ONE OF the best things that is being done now-a-days for London, says the *Lucknow Witness*, is the removal of the Street Arabs, or vagrant, homeless boys, so long a conspicuous feature of London life. We are told on good authority that between seven and eight thousand have been within a short time taken of the streets and put in the way of becoming useful, intelligent, and moral members of society. How has it been accomplished? Chiefly by a clause in the Education Act of 1870 giving power to School Boards both to build Industrial Schools for themselves and to subsidise other institutions of the kind. The London Board has done both, and has disposed in this way of several thousand boys, many of whom have been put on board training ships where they will become, it is to be hoped, honest sailors. It is a grand work thus to care for the young, and give them a chance in life, grand for the benefactors and for the benifitted individually, and also for society at large.

THE GARY MAGNETIC MOTOR, described in a recent number of *Harper's Magazine*, the invention of Mr. Wesley W. Gary of Boston, gives good promise of revolutionizing, before long, the whole world of machinery, and banishing steam from its present pre-eminence. It is the result of many years of patient skilful investigation, and its effect is to lift magnetism out from among the static forces, where science has hitherto placed it, to the position of a dynamic power. By a combination of compound magnets and a little soft iron a contrivance is effected which furnishes its own power and runs until some outward force is applied to stop it or the machine itself is worn out by friction. It is almost perpetual motion: and it is said to be wonderfully cheap, safe, and simple, besides being clean and compact.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS says:

The Ganges at Cawnpore has been very high indeed during the past week, higher, it is said, than it was ever known to be before. For three or four miles back from the river along the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway the country is under water and a great many villages have been destroyed to the great loss and discomfort of the inhabitants. At one time there were some apprehensions for the safety of the railway bridge as the water was above the buttresses and pouring with great force upon the upper part of the pillars but they stand firm. There has propably been some loss of life, but how much we cannot yet tell.

We hear also of a very heavy downpour at Bareilly last week, with some damage to the railway tract between there and Shajehanpore, and very generally in North India there is plenty of water now.

IT IS a singular fact that not one of the Imperial Napoleons has died in France, or on French soil. Napoleon I., the founder of the family, died a prisoner on the British island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean; his son, Napoleon, II., died in Austria, his nephew, Napoleon III., died an exile in England; and now his grand-nephew, the young man who the French Imperialists have had would one day rule France as Napoleon IV., has met his fate at the point of Zulu spears in South Africa.

THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

OUR RANCHI correspondent writes as follows:

Sometime since it has been raining incessantly again both day and night. There is not a single hour in which a heavy shower of rain does not fall. Tanks and wells, have been filled up to the brim. The late break,was very opportune, it has restored the crops to their normal state. The crops promise well if there be no untoward drought at the end. Price of food-grains has fallen a little and it shews a tendency to come down still lower. Mohajans who had stored up the paddy in anticipation of low outturn has begun to part with them. Potatoes grow here largely, putwals not so abundantly, Mokai or Indian-corn has grown very profusely; it forms a large part of food for the poor people for sometime to come. Owing to the rains, the town roads, by-paths, by-lanes have become muddy and almost unpassable in spite of the special attention of the municipality to them.

A CORRESPONDENT notices the disgracefully insecure state of that section of the high road leading from Krishnuggur to Berhampore called Satgachi. He says that after candle light no traveller can pass on the road without being gutted or his head smashed. The singular unanimity existing among the inhabitants of the places adjacent it is said, baffle all efforts of the police to trace out and detect the robbers.

WE NOTE with sorrow the plaintive tone of a correspondent at Benares, who mournfully describes how the best European educational officers of the North-West are one by one leaving that province either by transfer or resignation. Mr. Elliot, one of the most distinguished mathematicians in India, and Mr. Gough, a Sanskrit scholar of note and an accomplished gentleman and officer, have got themselves transferred to Bengal. Mr. Bridges Lee M.A., an officer of rare abilities and acquirements, has says the writer, left the service in disgust and enrolled himself at the bar of the local High Court for which he was qualified. It is by an accident that Dr. F., Inspector of Schools, Benares circle, remains in the Department. The Bengal Government applied for his services and he himself was most willing to come over, but the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, refused to sanction his transfer.

THE FOLLOWING letter is from Dinapore, dated the 20th instant:

The water of the river Ganges rising all of a sudden has made its way southwards as usual through a Nulla which skirts the Cantonment the east side. It went with an unabated progress for nearly 3 miles where retarded by the elevated grounds of Khagole, bent its course to the east and being pent up within a narrow circuit by the Deega Canal, confined itself to a space of two miles all round the city. The aqueducts that line the Cantonment, receiving a large supply of water from the said Nulla overflowed and gave the Cantonment the aspect of "a lake."

The loss entailed on the inhabitants of Dinapore especially on the lower classes, by the flood is immense and to a great extent irreparable. Bungalows, pucca houses and huts to the number of 1500 or more have given way under the violence of the element. The people houseless and reduced in their resources have taken refuge in the Sudder Bazar and such places where they could find a shelter.

Thanks to Captain Boileau the Cantonment Magistrate and Lieutenant Colonel Hedayat Ali for their energetic efforts to alleviating the sufferings of the poorer classes. They have waded through the water even barefooted when necessary, suffering with distressed thousand to give them all possible assistance and had it not been for their well-timed and well-arranged exertions the people would have lost their lives the bargain.

To conclude with the immortal bard of Cowper.

Never such a flood,
Upridged so high and sent on such a charge,
Possessed an inland scene.
Immense the tumult and the overthrow,
The pangs and agonies of human and brute multitude.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Bhaugulpore:

There has been a tremendous downpour here, the very windows of heaven have as it were opened. The thunderous uproar of lightning threatens every now and then. The river has overflowed its banks. The water is forcing its way into the town. The drains are full to the brim with water. Nothing but a vast expanse of water is seen whichsoever direction you cast your eyes. The villages adjoining the river have been totally immediated and the crop washed away. The evil is doubled by the occasional encroachment of wild boars into the town. Some half a dozen men have already fallen victims to these animals. But they have not been able to escape scot free. A gang of people with weapons chased the animals, killed them and shared their flesh among themselves. Fears of these wild animals prevail in every quarter of the town. The price of rice and every edible substance is running high. the future seems to be gloomy—the Bhadai crop being washed away. But on the whole the weather continues fair free from all epidemic diseases that every now and then.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

EVEN THE PIONEER questions the appointment of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General. Our contemporary says:

Apropos of the Legislative Council, some difficulty is experienced in understanding for what reason in these times of financial pressure, and apparently in contravention of both the letter and spirit of the instructions of the Secretary of State, Sir Michael Kennedy has been called to Simla. Is he to be appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and if so, what measure is he to take under his distinguished protection? It is not known that there is, on the Legislative anvil, any measure making penal the construction of rotten bridges, narrow gauge railways, canals with too rapid flow, or any other of those vagaries which suggest the propriety of returning senior officers of the Public Works Department to school.

But is not the Government very earnest in the task of economy?

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains the programme of the Lieutenant-Governor's tour. His Honor leaves Darjeeling on the 24th instant, and after visiting the Eastern districts will return to Sara on the 17th April. His Honor will visit Calcutta on or about the 18th and stay here for about a week, and then proceed to Durbhanga to instal the young Maharaja on the guddee.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW truthfully characterizes the *Times of India's* article on Mr. John Bright and the "spouting Babus of Bengal," "we are treated to a blundering or perversely misrepresenting diatribe against John Bright, such as one used to meet with years ago in the *John Bull* or other rampant organs of incurable Toryism." Again:

That cant outcry and alarmist pretence about 'the danger of committing the Government of India to the weak race of Bengalis'—which has been used with fatal effect to excuse the stealthy but determined denial of the people of India's right to some small share in executive power and position—is a cry raised by, and chiefly current amongst "Bengalis" of the other sort, that most perverse and unteachable clique of all Anglo-Indians to which the writer evidently belongs.

In this pretentious measure of admission to the Civil Service by favour and patronage, instead of by virtue of inherent merit and self won distinction, the hasty announcement of which the writer in the *Times*, as well as others recognise, as the desperate effort of the present weak Ministry to break the force of the great Tribune's powerful speech. These concessions are good, so far as—like unto a certain sort of homage paid by Vice to Virtue—they repeat and acknowledge the firm determination of Crown and Parliament that justice shall be done to the people of India in this respect; but the scheme in which these concessions are embodied, is a muddle, a delusion and a snare; and that this is so, is chiefly due to the weak provincial prejudices of which this writer in the *Times of India* is a creature and spokesman.

What is the cause of the *Times of India's* "perversion?" Will our acute contemporary of the *Review* investigate this psychological phenomenon?

THE SAME PAPER says:

We hear that Mr. Gunesh Wasudev Joshi, Vakil of the Poona district Court, and a prominent member of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, recently made a tour through the districts of Sholapoor, Ahmednagar, and Poona for the purpose of eliciting the views of well informed and influential persons in those districts on Mr. Hope's Bill for the Deccan agriculturists. It appears that the view generally entertained regarding the Bill is that if it passes into law in its present shape, its effect will be to put a stop to all fresh loan transactions between the Sowkar and the ryot.

We have received Mr. Joshi's report, which we hope to notice in a future issue.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that the Senate of the Calcutta University propose to do away with the rule restricting the age of candidates for matriculation.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Syed Abdoolla, Head-Master of the Motihari School. He was for many years in England, where he earned his living as a teacher of Hindusthani. He was a man of ability but did not meet with success adequate to his talents. Whilst in England he used to air Indian grievances in the columns of the London papers. But his views were not always in accord with those prevalent among the educated classes here.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

A RIVAL of Roma Bai has appeared in Bombay. Her name is Anusuya Bai. She is the daughter of a Brahmin in Pandharipore. Her knowledge of Sanskrit is said to be simply marvellous.

THE FOLLOWING conversation took place in the House of Commons:

Mr. Plunket asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Government were prepared to take any action upon certain representations recently made to the Secretary of State for India in favour of modifying the rules now in force as to preparation and presentation of joint memorials by members of the Civil Service of India.

Mr. E. Stanhope: A letter containing certain proposals for the modification of these rules was handed to me by my hon. friend. It has been laid before the Secretary of State in Council and it has been decided by them to send a despatch to India making certain suggestions on the subject for the consideration of the Government of India. Until they have had an opportunity of considering them, my hon. friend will understand that I am unwilling to go more into detail on the subject.

The illiberal Resolution was a part of the imperial policy, which gagged the Vernacular Press.

THERE WERE 223 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 16th August, of which 5 were from cholera, 1 from small pox, 89 from fever, 36 from bowel complaints, 24 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Four children were still-born and ten persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11. Fever is fearfully on the increase.

DURING July last the deaths in the suburbs of Calcutta numbered 857, of which 111 were from cholera, 14 small pox, 361from fever, 183 from bowel-complaints and the rest from other causes. The number of deaths in jails, hospitals, and other public institutions was 183.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the second number of the *Jeypore Gazette*—the first number did not come to hand. It is a diglot paper, and it it should discuss independently local questions, it would be a useful publication. We want light from the Native States.

WE HAVE RECEIVED some copies of a new Vernacular daily paper called the *Provati*. It is well got up and deserves success.

THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE has been lighted with the electric light. It was of course very brilliant. The success of this illuminating agent will, however, depend upon its cost.

BABU OPENDRA KRISHNA DUTT, of the Rambagan Dutt family, and a Gilchrist Scholar, now in England has passed in the honors' division standing 27th in the list in order of merit.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. The Zemindary Settlement of Bengal in 2 vols. 2. Report on the Proceedings at the 32nd Annual General Meeting of Proprietors of the East India Railway. 3. Report of a Public Meeting held at Bombay on the repeal of the Cotton Duties. 4. Indian Telegraph Guide Parts I and II, No. 3 for July 1879. 5. Jeebun Sundhya—An Historical Romance in Bengali. By Romesh Chunder Dutt, B. C. S. 6, Sachitra Sissobodha or illustrated infant teacher, compiled and published by Doorga Churn Gupta, Gupta Press. 7. An Introduction to the Hindusthani language in Bengali, By Bissonath Dutt. 8. Kulpana Latika, a Bengali monthly edited by Gopal Chunder Dutta, vol. II, No. 1.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the *Indian Echo* issued from Mussoorie. We wish it success.

BABU DURGA CHURN GUPTA has produced a model primer for beginners in Bengali. It is a compendium of all that a beginner ought to learn, interspersed with entertaining stories and illustrations. It is an excellent book printed we are constrained to say on execrable paper.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London August 18th.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that a great seizure of gunpowder and other explosives has been made there. Safvet Pacha has been appointed third commissioner in the settlement of the Greek frontier question.

19th.—The amount of subscriptions for the Isthmus of Panama Canal being insufficient, the sums already subscribed have been returned. Garibaldi is very ill.

20th.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at a liberal demonstration yesterday at Chester, which was the opening of the electoral campaign, vehemently denounced the foreign policy of the Government, which, he believed, would be the Liberal watchword at the forthcoming elections. Sir Charles Dilke, at Chelsea, minutely criticised the foreign policy of the Government and said he believed that the Government only maintain its position because it had contrived to spread notion that it was mindful of the dignity of England. A royal warrant has been issued establishing a reserve of officers for an army service corps.

22nd.—Capetown advices to the 5th instant state that Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Rorke's Drift the 3rd. It is stated on the best authority that Cetywayo is at a kraal north of the black Umvolosi, with a small body of followers. The *Times* announces that the Court Martial on Captain Carey gave a sentence of guilty, with dismissal from the service, but recommended him to mercy. The British authorities, however have decided that the evidence did not justify his conviction, and have quashed the proceedings. Captain Carey will be released from arrest, today, and retains his rank.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 28th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Arago's Rotations and their Explication by Faraday.

PRACTICAL Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 29th Inst. at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 30th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Coal Gas.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

XII.

THE HIGH COURTS.

THE High Courts constitute the bulwark of the liberty of the people of this country, and we should therefore speak of them with the highest reverence. It is our manifest interest to maintain them in the highest state of efficiency. But mere expenditure of money will not contribute to efficieney. If we are to go by the results of the Privy Council appeals we are constrained to say that the state of things is not quite satisfactory. We are sorry to say that we have not the fullest information on the subject. We have not before us the reports of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, North Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the reports of the Bengal Court do not as a rule give the results of the Privy Council appeals. In one report only, that for 1872, these results were given, which we summarize below :

Year.	Cases.	Affirmed.	Reversed and varied.	Year.	Cases.	Affirmed.	Reversed and varied.
1863	3	...	3	1868	6	2	4
1864	5	3	2	1869	25	8	17
1865	10	4	6	1870	21	11	10
1866	8	2	6	1871	34	21	13
1867	10	6	4	1872	45	23	18
Total	...	...	...		167	80	87

It will be seen from the above that the percentage of reversals is very large—in 1872 it was more than half the total number of the appeals. But we believe the results have been better of late. Be that as it may, the Government cannot improve the state of things in the High Courts, unless improvement is effected in the body of the judicial service, which supplies recruits to the High Courts. In comparing the expenditure upon the High Courts in the different provinces the first inequality we find is in the pay of the judges. The salary of a High Court Judge in Bengal is Rs. 50,000 per annum, whereas that of the same officer in the other provinces is Rs. 45,000. But we would not grudge the higher pay to the Bengal Judge because he has much harder work. The number of the Judges of the several High Courts is as follows :

Province.	1874-75.	1878-79.	Province.	1874-75.	1878-79.
Bengal ...	12	12	N. W. P. ...	4	5
Madras ...	5	5	Punjab ...	3	3
Bombay ...	8	8			

It will be seen from the above that the number of Judges of the several High Courts has been generally steady except in the case of the North West Court, to which one Judge has been added within the last three years. We are not aware whether the increase of work in this Court has been so great as to necessitate an additional Judge. Of one thing we feel certain that Bombay does not require so many as eight Judges. The area, population, number and nature of suits in the Bombay Presidency do not justify the entertainment of such a large number of Judges. The Bombay Judges we are told have such an easy time of it that on an average they do not sit for more than two days a week. We think that two Judges of the Bombay High Court may be reduced without detracting in the slightest degree from its efficiency.

We now come to the establishments of the High Courts. We will take first the original side :

Original Side—Chief Officers.

Province.	1874-75. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	Province	1874-75. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Bengal	68,136	67,438	Bombay	138,000	171,600
Madras	56,040	54,576			

Bombay it will be seen spends much larger sum upon the chief officers of the High Court than either Bengal or Madras. Again, while there has been a slight reduction in the salaries of the chief officers in Bengal and Madras within the last three years, in Bombay there has been an increase of about Rs. 31,000. We have no means of ascertaining the cause of this increase in Bombay. We may, however, observe that there has been practically no revision in the Bengal High Court since the time of Sir Barnes Peacock. The following statement shews the cost of subordinate establishments, original side, High Court :

Original Side—Subordinate Establishments.

Province.	1874-75. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	Province.	1874-75. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Bengal	101,328	103,090	Bombay	74,870	64,200
Madars	39,676	39,990			

With regard to subordinate establishments Bengal carries the palm. We believe one cause of difference between Bombay and Bengal is that the interpreters and translators are included among the chief officers in the Bombay accounts and in the subordinate establishments in the Bengal accounts. Be that as it may, the two taken together, *viz.*, the chief officers and subordinate establishments, the cost seems to be too large. Cannot a portion of the staff of the original side in the several Courts be amalgamated with the same of the appellate side? For instance, cannot one Registrar superintend the work of both sides. We would beseech the Judges of the High Courts to take this point into consideration. We now turn to the establishments of the appellate side :

Appellate side—Chief Officers.

Province.	1874-75. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	Province.	1874-75. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Bengal	40,800	40,800	N. W. P.	36,800	40,000
Madras	27,600	26,832	Punjab	22,200	21,600
Bombay	45,600	45,600			

Bombay again is extravagant. While the chief officers, appellate side, in Bengal, cost Rs. 40,800, in Bombay they cost Rs 45,600, or about Rs. 5000 more. Then while there has been no increase of expenditure under this head in the other provinces, there has been an increase of Rs. 2200 in the North-Western Provinces. The details of expenditure under this head are given below :

Bengal.		*Bombay.*	
Registrar	Rs. 20,400	Registrar ...	Rs. 20,400
Deputy Registrar	,, 12,000	Deputy Registrar	,, 7,200
Assistant Registrar	,, 8,400	Assistant Registrar	,, 6,000
		Reporter	,, 12,000
Total ...	,, 40,860	Total	,, 45,600
Madras.			
Registrar...	Rs. 18,432	*Punjab.*	
Deputy Registrar	,, 8,400		Rs.
		Registrar ...	14,400
Total ...	,, 26,832	Deputy Registrar	7,200
N.-W. P.	Rs.	Total ...	21,600
Registrar, Deputy and Assistant Registrars ...	34,000		
Clerk to Chief Justice ...	6,000		
Total ...	40,000		

Again the question of disparity in salaries arises. Madras seems to be the most economical. It is true that Sir Henry Ricketts in his report on civil salaries has assigned the reasons for differentiation in the salaries of officers in the different provinces, but those reasons have been invalidated by the extension of the Railway system, which has placed the different parts of the empire almost on a par as regards material and social advantages. We turn next to the subordinate establishments, appellate side, High Court :

Appellate Side, Subordinate Establishments and Contingencies.

Province.	1874-75. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	Province.	1874-75 Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Bengal	241,000	261,475	N. W. P.	72,340	69,768
Madras	66,200	66,774	Punjab	53,608	57,400
Bombay	95,140	82,300			

While there has been a decrease of expenditure on subordinate establishments, appellate side, in the High Courts of Bombay and the N. W. P., there has been an increase of Rs. 20,000 in the same of the Bengal High Court and of about Rs. 4,000 in the same of the Punjab Chief Court. The Bengal High Court has certainly much greater work than any other High Court, but the establishment charges are nearly four-fold compared with those of the other High Courts. We hope Sir Richard Garth will look into the establishment charges of the High Court, both original and appellate sides. We are not in a position to grapple with the details of the charges, but the general results indicated above demand we submit a thorough scrutiny. The Judges of the High Courts we are aware are jealous of their privileges, but surely they will admit that the privilege of extravagant expenditure is not one of them. They ought to co-operate with the Government in reducing expenditure in the interest of the tax-payers. The Judges ought to move in this matter of their own accord. We do not think that the abolition of a clerk here and a mohurir there will contribute to the desired result. So far as we can judge the amalgamation of the two sides where the same is practicable will result in substantial savings. We believe the Chief Justice is now engaged in revising the translation and printing charges, but we hope his Lordship will also direct his attention to the establishments of his Court. The constitution of the Mofusil appellate benches will contribute to the reduction of the number of Judges and establishments. The Government of India sought to expedite that measure.

THE DEBATE ON THE COST OF THE AFFGHAN WAR.

PERHAPS next to the debate on the Indian Budget that on the expenses of the Affghan war in connection with the East India Loan Bill, relating to the advance of two millions of pounds sterling to the Government of India, for the defrayal of those expenses was from a practical point of view by far the most important. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who introduced the Bill, prefaced it by uttering some truisms. He said, "as a general rule, the principle upon which we act in regard to India is that she should, to use a familiar expression, "stand upon her own bottom." We recognise that as far as possible India should be responsible for her own expenditure, and that, although her proceedings are from time to time brought under the notice of this House, and very properly so, we should interfere with her affairs as little as possible. We must bear in mind, however, that although India is in a certain sense self-supporting, there are some qualifications to that position. When a State is self-supporting it seems to be a natural condition that it should be self-governed; and that is not precisely the position of India. The Government of India is, in the first place, directed by officers appointed by the United Kingdom; and, to a certain extent, public opinion in England and the action of the English Parliament influence the expenditure of India both in Civil and Military matters. We call upon the Indian authorities to undertake great public works and to introduce educational and sanitary improvements and so forth. Similarly, the policy of this country occasionally involves India in expense, which she would *not have incurred, if she had*

been entirely separate from us. It, therefore, becomes necessary from time to time that we should see whether or not we are under any obligation to give any assistance to that country." In other words it is the imperial policy and the imperial system of Government which enhance the cost of Indian administration. And this is perfectly true. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been true to the principles he has laid down, he should have absolved India of the responsibility for the expenses of the Affghan war, for it was a war which had been forced upon India by the Imperial Government. The whole speech of Sir Stafford Northcote was an ill-disguised confession of the gross injustice, which the imperial system of administration has done to India. He quoted cases in which India had assisted England with loans. Thus he said: "In 1708 a loan was made by India to England of £1,200,000, without interest. On other occasions loans were made by India to England. In 1777 there was one of £1,400,000; in 1783 one of £300,000; in 1810, one of £1,500,000; and in 1872 one of £2,500,000." But more than that. How often has England carried on foreign wars with Indian troops without paying for them? So that if a debtor and creditor account were cast, it would be found that India has been the milch-cow of England. And now India is taunted with a "benevolence" for the payment of a Bill, which was clearly and admittedly England's liability. This point was very ably set forth by Mr. Fawcett, who moved an amendment to the effect—"That, considering that it has been officially stated that the Affghan war was undertaken in the interests of England, and India jointly, this House is of opinion that it is unjust to make India pay towards the expenses of that war more than seven times as much as will be contributed by England." "The Hon'ble member for Hackney" said:

"If there were two men in the world who ought to know what was the real character of the Afghan war better than anybody else, they were Lord Lytton and Lord Beaconsfield. Well, the former said, "After several personal interviews with Lord Salisbury (who was then Secretary of State for India) I went to India determined to treat our frontier relations as indivisible parts of a great Imperial question, mainly depending for its solution upon the foreign policy of the Government." Lord Beaconsfield, too, amid the assembled peers of England, said,—"Do not suppose that this is a mere question of the Khyber Pass or of some small cantonment at Daka or Jellalabad. This is a question which concerns the influence and the character of England in Europe." Now that he had read these extracts he thought the House would scarcely sanction this plan of blowing hot and cold—of treating the war at one time as a great Imperial enterprise and reducing it at another to the proportion of a mere border dispute. He would now consider what, according to the statements of the Government, would be the exact amount of the contributions made towards the war by England and India respectively. The expenses of the war were officially stated to be £2,600,000. Towards these expenses England was to contribute £2,000,000 free of interest. This capital was to be repaid in seven years, the first repayment being made at the end of next year. Now, what was the exact amount which England would lose by this surrender of interest on £2,000,000 for seven years? Reckoning compound interest, he found that the amount of England's contribution would be less than £320,000. India, however, would contribute £2,280,000 towards the expenses of this "great Imperial enterprise undertaken for the maintenance of the influence and character of England." In other words, wealthy England would contribute £1 for every £7 contributed by India. Therefore, confining his attention to the actual financial estimate of the direct cost of the war, he found that the Bill of the Government would virtually cause the House of Commons to sanction this principle, that for every pound contributed by England seven should be contributed by India. He did not seek to enforce his case by appeals to generosity and sympathy. What he had done was to argue it on the basis of strict justice and pure legality.

We subscribe to every word that fell from the lips of Mr. Fawcett. He correctly represented the Indian feeling. We do not want a "benevolence." We wish that England would be just before she is generous. It is remarkable that almost all the members, who spoke on the occasion, took objections to the principle of the Bill, though each spoke from his own stand-point of view. Thus Sir John Lubbock, though not concurring with the arguments of Mr. Fawcett, said that he did not endorse the principle of the Bill. Mr. Samuel Laing, our late financier, spoke very strongly against the Bill. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting his speech *in extenso*. He said:

If the hon. baronet the member of Maidstone was as practically conversant with Indian finance as he was with financial matters nearer home, he would have hesitated before making the observation that, as regarded financial arrangements between the two countries, England had to complain of India. (Hear, hear.) He would assert, without fear of contradiction, that owing to the policy forced on India against the advice of her best statesmen, and to the army organization, which went entirely beyond Indian wants, India was paying at least from 2 to 3 millions a year more than would be necessary if her own local authorities and Governors-General had been allowed to organize her army in her own interests. (Hear.) Now, in considering whether what was proposed was fair they should also consider the position of India and her ability to bear the whole cost. The war was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have been undertaken almost exclusively for an Indian object. But that was at variance with the statement of Lord Beaconsfield that the war concerned the character and interest of England in Europe. (Hear, hear.) It was because England has assumed a particular line of policy that the Russian Embassy was sent to Cabul, and so the war originated. And now as to the capability of India to pay for the war. The cost of the war stood on the estimates at £2,670,000. He accepted that estimate, but with considerable misgiving. (Hear.) But supposing the expense of the war to be covered by £2,670,000, that was an insignificant part of the cost. We should look to the permanent expense entailed by that extension of the frontier. Sir H. Durand had estimated a permanent addition to the army of India of 10,000 troops and to the military expenditure of at least a million a year as the consequence of exchanging a secure frontier at one side of the mountains for a scientific frontier beyond. An expenditure of that sort in the present condition of India, was a matter of the most grave importance. (Hear.) The condition of India with the present deficit was critical and dangerous. The only chance of saving India from bankruptcy was to get England to endorse and sustain her credit, and by a very large reduction of military expenditure. His hon. friend the member for Hackney deprecated any part of the Indian charges being thrown on the taxation of England, but he did not agree with him. It was only through the English taxpayer feeling that he must ultimately bear the burden of Indian extravagance in increased taxation that any hope could be entertained of finding a remedy for the present state of things. He believed that temporary loans would have a pernicious rather than a beneficial effect by encouraging extravagance, and that the true policy was to let India as the Chancellor of Exchequer said, "stand on her own bottom." But there was another matter equally deserving of attention, and that was the manner in which Indian public opinion had on more than one recent occasion been outraged. What, for instance, could have been more damaging to the reputation of England for justice and straightforwardness than the application to alien purposes of the famine insurance fund, the reduction of the cotton import duties; not for the benefit of India, but in obedience to political considerations at home; and, lastly, the gagging of the Native Press? It might be the desire of Her Majesty's Government to govern India for the good of India, but their policy during the past few years, it appeared to him, strangely belied their professions.

Sir George Campbell took the same view. Mr. Grant Duff said that "the two millions to be handed over to India he regarded as a mere benevolence, but a benevolence given in the worst possible way, and one as to which it would be better for India that it never was given at all." Sir George Balfour said:

No one could consider the precedents which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had quoted, more especially those which related to the renewal of the charter of the East India Company, without a feeling of shame for the manner in which India had been treated by this country. He regretted that it was now proposed to follow the evil example set in former days, for he feared that the result would be to check economy and to encourage extravagance. After reminding the House of the way in which India was treated after the China and Abyssinian wars, and the acquiring of Ceylon and Mauritius, the hon. and gallant member proceeded to shew that the steps to be taken in India with a view to the introduction of economy were likely to have a contrary effect.

Mr. Goschen said:

He wished also to express his opinion that the proposal of the Government to raise these two millions by way of loan to India was shabby and unsatisfactory. (Hear, hear.) If he was right in his conjecture, he objected altogether to the contribution taking the shabby form of this loan, and the proposal was not only wrong, inconsistent, and shabby, but most dangerous as a precedent for the future.

Mr. Childers remarked:

He should like to know how the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the war was a mere frontier affair the cost of which ought to be borne by the Indian population was to be reconciled with the statement of the Under-Secretary that this loan was to be made on account of the war; but the advantage which would be derived in the most favorable circumstances by India was so small that he could not conceive any sufficient ground for the proposal which had been made and had provoked so much feeling in Parliament and in the country. There had been no shadow or pretence of justification in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the proposal to make a large gift from the English exchequer to the revenues of India, no record of which would ever be found in the accounts laid before Parliament in such a form as that it could be discussed in Parliament.

Mr. Hubbard, although an out-and-out Conservative called the Bill "a financial monster." He added:

"This was intended to be an act of grace to India. Was it not possible to make this act of grace still more gracious? He thought he saw how that could be done. In the stipulation of the treaty with Yakub Khan we undertook to pay him £60,000, a year as a subsidy. That was precisely the amount which this country would have to pay as interest on the loan. Well, then, let there be an English investment, and instead of this loan of £2,000,000 let us give India the £60,000 a year."

Sir A. Hayter contended that the Affghan war was an English and not an Indian war, and that England ought therefore to pay. Mr. Gladstone in concluding the debate said: "As a mere matter of finance, this was an extraordinary operation; nor was the description of it as a monster so extraordinary considering the names that were borrowed from natural history on the stock-market where loans are made." The House divided, and the votes recorded were as follows—for Mr Fawcett's amendment, 125, against, 137, majority, 12.

So the Government carried the Bill by a bare majority of 12. The most influential opinion in the House was in favour of Mr. Fawcett's amendment. This was we must confess a great triumph for the Indian Party in Parliament. A large body of the members of the House of Commons practically admitted that justice had not been done to the Indian tax-payers in this Affghan business. For our part we repudiate the "benevolence." We will quote here what Lord Lytton had so pompously said on the subject to the memorable Cotton deputation of the British Indian Association:

It is my conviction, however, and I state it in the belief that it will not be disputed by the wisest, the most far-seeing and the most patriotic of Her Majesty's Indian subjects that it would be a disgrace and an inglorious confession of weakness on the part of India to acknowledge that, she an Empire covering a continent and possessing a population of two hundred million souls with a revenue of more than fifty millions sterling and an army of 200,000 soldiers cannot avenge an insult, assert her dignity, secure her frontiers, or maintain her rights by war against the barbarous Prince of a comparatively small and poor country adjacent to her own territory without displacing the financial resources and disturbing the military organisation of the whole British Empire, India in the war to which you have referred has been unopposed by any European power; but if India wishes to incite any European Power to stir up troubles between herself and her Asiatic neighbours, she cannot better ensure so deplorable a result than by showing that she is unable or unwilling to defend with a stout heart and a firm hand her own interests in reliance on her own resources. I am, therefore, unable to sympathise with the tone in which you have referred to your own very small share in supporting the burden of this noble national duty.

And in the same breath Lord Lytton had applied to England for a "benevolence"! This is the "national duty" which the Viceroy of India has performed! We are really ashamed of the humiliating position in which our autocrat has placed our poor and suffering country.

LORD CRANBROOK ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

LORD CRANBROOK took the earliest opportunity to contradict Mr. John Bright on the merits of British rule in India. He presided at the last annual exhibition of Cooper's Hill College, and in addressing the students His Lordship, though professing to avoid politics, gave a strong political tinge to his remarks. We submit it cannot but be humiliating to the English statesman that the merits of British rule in India should be at all a subject of discussion. For our part we the loyal subjects of the British Crown cannot but feel grateful for the many blessings which England has conferred upon India, but the English statesman is not bound by the same considerations, that bind us. He looks upon England's occupation of India as a sacred trust; he considers it his duty to see whether and how far that trust has been fulfilled, whether in performing that trust her representatives have been guided by single-minded motives, or personal or party ends, and whether the people of India have received that measure of benefit, which they have been led to expect from the rule of a nation the formost in civilization and power, cherishing the highest ideas of its duties and obligations, and professing even-handed justice to its subjects. Looking at British rule in India from this stand-point, Mr. John Bright has discovered some gross defects, and we must confess that Lord Cranbrook, in taking the defensive, has not been able to make a quite successful defence. We will notice the salient points in his Lordship's speech *seriatim*. His Lordship thus dwelt on the question of associating the natives in the administration of the country:

I wish to say a word or two with respect to the natives who will be associated with you. A great deal has been said recently by those who have not thoroughly studied the subject about the employment of natives. I am not going into the great question as to how far it is desirable in the interest of India and of England that natives should be employed. But I will say that in the interest of economy and the interest of the country itself, it is most desirable that

natives should look forward to a career in connection with the Government of England. But it never can be expected that that superintendence and control which is essential to an imperial country should ever be placed entirely in the hands of natives (cheers).

But the people of this country do not want the "entire" control of Indian affairs in their own hands. They ask for a legitimate share in the administration of the country, and if they are qualified for it, they have an inherent and equitable right to it. We do not quite understand what his Lordship means by saying that "it cannot be expected that supervision and control should ever be placed entirely in the hands of the natives." We are well aware that the ruling authority should rest with the ruling nation, but what is the meaning of that authority. As we understand it, it means that the principles on which the administration of this country should be conducted should be laid down by Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament, that the laws should be finally approved of by them, that the supreme command of Her Majesty's forces should be vested in British hands. But why should not competent natives exercise "supervision and control" over administrative departments within the limits prescribed by Her Majesty's Government? If they are not deemed entitled to this modified confidence, then the policy of advancing them to offices of trust and emoluments is an empty sound. Lord Cranbrook continued:

But, gentlemen, your European civilisation is very different from Eastern civilisation; and with your education you will have the opportunity of impressing upon the natives the high character which Englishmen ought to possess wherever they are found, and the good faith and honor of your country, which will induce the natives to look at it as part of their own country. Far more is done by most men who live amongst the natives, and associate with them, who show by their conduct their real interest in the country to which those natives belong than by legislation.

Quite true. But alas! what an example is the ruling caste inculcating by its personal relations with the natives of the country. Of course there are honorable exceptions, but who will deny that there has been a change in the manners of our rulers since the abolition of Haileybury? Lord Cranbrook thus came to this pith of the argument:

I know that it has been lately said that a small island like this cannot govern a great empire like India and that we should admit our failure, and give it up. It would be a bad motto for engineers that if you failed in a thing you should give it up. It is by a succession of failures that Englishmen have made their greatest success.

It is not my intention to go into what I may call the political question of India, not only because it would be out of place here, but because I should be only getting myself into depths which some of those who have far more experience with respect to India than I have would laugh to see me floundering in. I know perhaps as little of the details of India as of education, but when I hear it said that we have failed in respect to India, I cannot help looking back at the noble career of great men who have passed their lives in bringing India to the position in which she now is. When it is said that England has done nothing, I look back to the history of the country when it was a scene of tumult, confusion, war, and corruption. Instead of that we see peace and justice and honour in high places. I see also these wars brought to an end. India divided into many nationalities is gradually becoming welded into one nation and under one safe and sound Government. It will no doubt continue to have its Native States, but they will be brought into harmony with those who surround them. I do not believe that those who have gone before you and have passed their lives in the service of India have not succeeded in doing that which was before them. The growth of a nation is only brought about after a long series of years. There are some of us who can remember many things connected with England, Scotland, and Ireland about which there were signs of barbarism. Are you to expect that we should in a short series of years bring about these great results which some people seem to think should spring up in a moment, I believe that nothing is sound and solid which is not brought about by the growth of tranquillity. Gentlemen, I have nothing more to say to you but this, to implore of you who are going to India to represent the best side of the English character, to go forth as good representatives of your country, which you find to be a pride and honour to yourselves, and a blessing to the country of your ancestors.

We like much the spirit of the concluding words and the modesty with which Lord Cranbrook spoke of his own qualifications. But we believe Lord Cranbrook spoke only the truth when he said—"I know perhaps as little of the details of India as of education," and yet he is the Great Mogul of India, the arbiter of our destinies, the corrector of Indian abuses, and the exponent of our Gracious Sovereign! With regard to the remark that it is by a succession of failures that Englishmen have made their greatest success, we fully subscribe to it, but when this is said it ought to be shewn that there is a sincere desire for improvement. The question is has there been such sincere desire for amendment on the part of the Government of India? The way in which the pledges of the British Government for the admission of natives into the covenanted civil service have remained practically unfulfilled is a cruel commentary on that sincerity. Lord Cranbrook wholly misunderstands Mr. Bright if his Lordship means that the great Tribune held that British rule in India has been an unmixed evil. Far from it. In many respects England's rule in India has been a glory to her, but that fact does not diminish her responsibilities. Mr. Bright's object in making the speech was to enforce those responsibilities. It is also true that under the beneficent influence of Western education, civilization, and administration the nations of India have become one man as it were, but it is also not the less true that they complain in one voice of the present imperialistic tendencies of the British Government in India. Lord Cranbrook did not choose to take note of this manifestation of the united national mind of India.

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE'S ADDRESS.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL contains a full report of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's address to his London audience. This address was his introduction to the English public, and he was quite right in not loading it with details, which would not have interested his hearers. We also commend his self-restraint in limiting his oration to half an hour. It has been justly remarked that the large audience had gone to hear Mr. Bright and not Mr. Ghose, but it was no small compliment to our countryman that his address was so well received and so warmly and generously sympathized with by such an intellectual gathering as were present on the occasion. We regret we cannot make room for the address *in extenso* but we will give its salient points. Mr. Ghose included in his address five cardinal points of Indian administration, I. Land Settlement, II. Taxation, III. Public opinion and liberty, IV. Admission of natives into the Civil Service, V. Representative Government. With regard to the first point he said:

In the province of Bengal the land revenue had been fixed in perpetuity by a compact entered into towards the latter end of the last century by the British Government of the day and consequently no new tax could be imposed upon the land without involving a direct violation of that compact. Sir, I am aware that the policy of the perpetual settlement has been questioned by persons whose opinions are at all times entitled to respect and I am free to confess that the subject is one which in its details admits of some diversity of opinion. For my own part and expressing, as I believe the opinions of a large body of my countrymen I do not think a greater boon can be conferred upon the country than the extension of the perpetual settlement throughout India in a somewhat modified form to that which obtains in Bengal. We should like to see the settlement made with the cultivating classes themselves—(hear hear)—and not with a class of middlemen such as the Zemindars of Bengal. We should like to see a system somewhat similar to that which prevails in Switzerland and other parts of the continent of Europe introduced into India and we believe that millions of peasant proprietors scattered all over the country enjoying a sense of security and of dignity and bestowing all their energies upon the cultivation and improvement of the soil would be the best safeguard against those ever-recurring famines—(hear hear)—which have puzzled so many Indian statesmen to provide against.

Whatever political economists of a certain school and the Communist officials of India may say, it is the unanimous opinion of thoughtful Indians that the permanent settlement of the land revenue is the only remedy for the ills to which the flesh of the agricultural population of this country is heir to. Mr. Ghose then passed on to the subject of taxation. He touched upon the public works cess, the license tax and the enhancement of the salt duty. He said;

Sir, whatever room there may be for difference of opinion in regard to this question I venture to think that there can be but one opinion as to the fact of the faith and the honor of the British Government having been deeply and irrevocably pledged to the rigid and faithful observance of the perpetual settlement in Bengal. Nevertheless the Government of India decided upon breaking through the terms of that settlement by the imposition of a new tax entitled the public works cess and they have thus in the opinion of the people of India brought a stain upon the honor of England which we feel persuaded if the facts were but rightly understood by the English people would evoke in this country a unanimous outburst of indignant protest. Simultaneously with this violation of the perpetual settlement in Bengal the Land Tax was increased in Northern India and the Punjab; but even the Government of India although their conscience in these matters is somewhat elastic felt that it would hardly be decent to impose fresh direct taxes upon the agricultural population of Bombay and Madras, having regard to the terrible famine that had just swept over those unhappy provinces. They accordingly substituted an indirect tax which was, if possible, still more objectionable. I allude to the increase of the duty upon salt by nearly 40 per cent. At the same time a new License Tax was imposed throughout India of which the two most obnoxious features are, firstly that incomes of no more than 4*s*. a week are subject to it; and secondly that the official classes in whose hands the power of taxation is exclusively lodged took very good care to exempt themselves from the operation of the new tax. (Hear hear) Now, Sir, as to the injustice of taxing such small incomes I think it will be sufficient to say that it has been unanimously condemned by the whole body of the Anglo-India Press and that the practical working of the measure has been found to involve an amount of hardship and suffering which has seldom been known before. I am aware that Sir John Strachey once went so far as to declare that those who asserted that an Indian tradesman with an income of 4*s* a week was a poor man knew nothing of the true condition of the country. Sir, I cannot permit myself to make use of any observations of the nature of a *tu quoque*; but I cannot help saying that if there is any truth in that statement then no Native of India and no unofficial Englishman resident in India has yet succeeded in acquiring that knowledge which must be exclusively confined to the official circles in India. But Sir I may as well mention a fact which might enable you to form an opinion of your own upon the subject. Accordingly to the last administration report published by the Government of Bengal we find that during the year 1877-78 the average cost of maintaining each prisoner in our goals was Rs. 58 or £5 16*s*. per annum. Now assuming that an honest and hardworking tradesman aspires to live no better than a convict in our goals and that he has on an average a family of three persons to maintain—*viz* himself his wife and one child—I ask you whether according to the figures I have just given you—*viz* £5 16*s* as the average annual cost of maintenance for each person—I ask you if much is left out of a total income of £10 8*s* from which to pay the License Tax? (Hear hear.) Well, Sir, it was by taxes like these—wrung out of the pockets of the poorest classes of the population—taxes replete with misery and suffering that the Government of India derived an additional income of £1500000 which as we were solemnly and repeatedly told was to be set apart for a creation of a famine insurance fund. But it is not long since the Government of India unblushingly confessed that no portion of the fund had been devoted to its legitimate purpose—to the purpose for which it was avowedly raised—and we are aware how it was taken advantage of in the first instance, in order to delude the British Parliament and the British public into a belief in the existence of a spurious and fictitious surplus which as we now know has been more than swallowed up in defraying the expenses of a needless and aggressive war beyond the Frontiers of India (Cheers).

The *Pioneer* which in its usual abusive style criticizes both Mr. Ghose and Mr. Bright, charges both of them with "falsehood." Of course this is gentlemanly, but the reader will be amused when he sees the *Pi's* facts. In the first place the Allahabad writer denies that the Public Works Cess of Bengal is a violation of the Permanent Settlement, but this point we hold has been conclusively settled by the dissenting minutes of the members of the Indian Council on the Road Cess. As for the appropriation of the Famine Insurance Fund towards the expenses of the Affghan war, the *Pioneer* calls the charge a "falsehood." Of course it is not possible to extricate this item from the jungle of the Government of India accounts, but the fund, Sir John Strachey, has himself admitted "has ceased to exist," and the money has gone somewhere, presumably to cover the sum of 67 lacs to be paid out of the Indian revenue for the defrayal of the Affghan war expenses. With regard to the Affghan War, Mr. Ghose remarked:

Sir, I have no desire to reopen a discussion which has been carried on in this country with considerable, I may say with unusual—warmth, but I will say this, that the people of India feel profoundly grateful to those eminent and distinguished statesmen who made such a fine and noble stand against the divorce of morals from politics which was such a conspicuous feature of the negotiations immediately preceding that war. (Cheers.) And I firmly believe that if India could have been polled on the subject she would have recorded a unanimous protest against the war. (Cheers.) But, Sir, I wish on the present occasion to confine myself to the question that concerns us most—*viz.*, whether the entire expenses of the war should be made chargeable against the revenues of India. Sir, it was a war undertaken for Imperial purposes, or, to quote the language of the Prime Minister, for the maintenance of the character and prestige of England in the eyes of Europe, and it was, moreover, a direct consequence of the foreign policy pursued by Her Majesty's Ministers in this country. During a great European war Her Majesty's Government assumed a particular attitude towards one of the belligerent Powers, and they resorted to various naval and military demonstrations one of which consisted in the summoning of a body of Indian troops to Malta with a view to demonstrate to Russia that your Indian Empire, so far from being a source of weakness, could, in case of necessity, be turned into an additional element of strength. Well, that was a policy which naturally induced Russia to seek to create a diversion against you, by sending an embassy to Afghanistan, which, in its turn, led to counter moves on the part of the Government of India, the result of it all being that unhappy war which is deplored alike in India and by a great and distinguished party in this country. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances I ask you if it is not right and proper that England should pay her adequate share of the expenses of a war into which, whether rightly or wrongly, she suffered herself to be led, and whether it would not be opposed to every notion of fair play if the whole of those expenses were to be thrown upon a nation that is entirely unrepresented in

your councils—(hear, hear) —and whose only hope and trust, therefore, is in the justice and generosity of the English people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lalmohun next noticed the repeal of the cotton duties in the following terms :

Again, as if wars and famines, an adverse exchange and a general extravagance in every department of the State had not caused sufficient embarrassment to the finances, the Government of India have deliberately elected to sacrifice a considerable revenue by the repeal of the Import Duties upon cotton goods. Sir, I am anxious that our views upon this subject should not be misunderstood. The people of India do not desire to see these duties retained for the purposes of protection. (Hear, hear.) We should rejoice quite as much as the people of Lancashire if every port in India were to be declared free to-morrow, provided the state of the finances permitted of such a step being taken. (Cheers.) But when we find that these duties, however objectionable on economic grounds, can only be repealed by being replaced by other and more odious forms of taxation, then we feel that it is a case of "jumping from the frying-pan to the fire"—(laughter) and we are inclined to cry out "Save us from our friends." (Hear, hear.) And, having regard to the condition of the Indian finances at the present moment, to the new and burdensome taxes imposed upon a famine-stricken population, and to the manner and circumstances attending the repeal of those duties, we cannot help entertaining a strong conviction, not unmingled with indignation, that the Government of India have in this instance, under the thin and transparent pretext of introducing principles of free trade, wantonly sacrificed the true interests of India, in order to conciliate a powerful party in England in view of the coming elections. (Cheers.)

He thus spoke of the repressive policy of the Government regarding public opinion and liberty :

Then, again, at a time when difficulties and embarrassments were daily and hourly multiplying, when a wise and far-sighted Government would have been more than ever anxious to study the current of popular opinion, and to pursue a policy of conciliation and of generous confidence, Sir, it is at such a time that the Government of India have deliberately embarked upon a policy of imperialism, of jealousy, distrust, and repression—a policy illustrated by such enactments as the Vernacular Press Act—(cheers)—and the Indian Arms Act, whereby the entire Native Press has been gagged, and the whole Indian population disarmed—a policy that is directly calculated to alienate the sympathies and to irritate the feelings of the people of India.

Regarding the non-fulfilment of the pledges for the employment of natives in the higher offices of the State he said :

Sir, we have received repeated promises upon this subject both from the Crown and the Parliament of England ; but, in spite of all these gracious and generous pledges our hopes and aspirations in this respect remain to this day ungratified and unfulfilled. In some departments of the State such as the military we are openly and avowedly excluded from all the higher and more honorable offices, while in other departments, such as the Covenanted Civil Service of India, we have been declared eligible in theory ; but rules and regulations have been adopted which practically shuts us out ; and, as if the condition imposed upon Indian candidates of undertaking a long voyage to this country at great personal and pecuniary sacrifice, on the mere chance of passing a most difficult competitive examination, was not a sufficient obstacle in our way, a modification has been recently introduced in the regulations of the examination which has rendered it practically impossible for any Native of India to compete at these examinations in future. I allude to the reduction of maximum age for candidates from twenty-one to nineteen. Sir when the news of this change reached India it created feelings of the deepest regret and dissatisfaction ; and crowded public meetings were called together in every part of India —I may say in almost every great city of Northern India—of the Punjab, and in the Presidencies of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and all the various Indian races combined together in a remarkable manner to record a unanimous national protest against the step recently taken by the late Secretary of State for India. And, Sir, I think this striking national movement is in itself the best practical refutation of an assertion that has been from time to time, found convenient by Anglo-Indian officials to put forward ; I allude to the unfounded assumption that the races of Northern India entertain a peculiar jealousy of the people of Bengal, who, it is alleged, would have the best chance in any contests of a purely intellectual character. But, Sir, the memorials to Parliament that have been unanimously adopted by numerous representative bodies, belonging to all these various Indian races—the petitions that were recently presented to the House of Commons by yourself, Sir—I say those petitions, and the co-operative national movement of which they were the result and the embodiment, furnish to my mind the best answer to the gratuitous assumption to which I have just alluded. (Cheers.) Sir, the people of India do not object to the adoption of the severest test of mental and moral qulification that can be devised—(hear, hear)—but what they do complain of is the introduction of rules which, while they escape public attention in this country as mere matters of detail, have, however unintentionally, the undoubted practical effect of excluding us from a competition which is still theoretically open to us. (Hear, hear.)

And lastly he thus spoke of Representative Government for India :

But, Sir, all these complaints that I have been urging before you today are as nothing in comparison to another subject which is regarded by us as the very origin and fountain-head of all our grievances. I allude to the utter absence of any system of popular representation in the Government of India. (Hear, hear.) An idea has taken root amongst the educated classes in India that the time has fully come when some system of representative government ought to be conceded to us. I am aware that it is the fashion among Anglo-Indian officials to treat all such demands with contemptuous sneers ; but, Sir, I feel that the time is not far distant when the voice of a united nation will make itself heard across the seas and oceans that roll between our native land and yours, and it will make itself heard, too, in tones that will demand and secure a prompt recognition of our claims ; nor can England, without being utterly false to all her traditions, to her history, and to herself, continue to refuse to us that boon of a constitutional government which it is the proudest boast and the greatest glory of this country to possess.

The peroration was well conceived and well-worded. Altogether the address was one, which does much credit to the speaker and through him to the community whom he represents in England. He has, however, only begun his work ; if he perseveres, and acts with moderation, tact, and judgment, he may achieve a great deal. He may not in all cases command success, but he will undoubtedly deserve it.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AGITATION.

ETTU BRUTE ! Even the *Times of India*, generally noted for its equable temper and generous sympathy with the aspirations of the people of this country has lost its mind on the prospect of the natives of this country, actually getting, a footing in the Covenanted Civil Service In noticing the late London meeting on India he first makes a virulent onslaught upon Mr. Bright, and then upon the Bengalis for the success which has so far attended their efforts to secure a slice of the Civil Service appointments to the children of the soil. Of Mr. Bright the writer says : He is an orator pure and simple ; but an orator, and, unless it be an agitator, nothing more. To compare him with Cicero or Demosthenes would be supremely ridiculous ; nor can we give him a place side by side with any of the great orators who have, in their day, turned the tide of victory in the many memorable debates which, during the past century, have taken place in the English Legislature. And the reason is obvious. John Bright is neither politician nor statesman. Whenever he has attempted to soar to those lofty regions which must be reached by all who aspire to rank as either the one or the other, he has invariably and signally failed to reach the goal. He may have gone up like a rocket, but if so, he has always come down like a stick. He has tried much, but accomplished little—nay, nothing. He essayed to wear the mantle of Richard Cobden, but, far too big for him, it fell from his shoulders, and for the plain and simple reason that, as he lacks Gladstone's abilities, he lacks Cobden's common sense." If Mr. John Bright chances to read this rhodomandate, we dare say he will simply laugh at it. His reputation cannot be made or unmade by what an Indian paper may say of him. He occupies a too high pedestal, which cannot be approached by any fanatical critic, who in the first instance is disqualified by his frame of mind to appreciate his cosmopolitan sympathies or noble instincts. Whether Mr. Bright has exercised any influence on the course of English legislation or policy or has done any good to the people of the United Kingdom and its vast colonies and dependencies History will record her verdict in no dubious language. The leading apostle of Free Trade with Cobden, who helped in the taking off of the shackles that had fettered it can well afford to smile at the "fatuous flapdoodle," which the *Times of India* has served out for the delectation of its readers. India well knows what a debt of gratitude she owes to the great Tribune, say what the Bombay journalist may. The writer remarks : "His latest utterances on the subject, as contained in his speech upon the address of the delegate of the Indian Association, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, are no improvement upon those which have gone before. He is still the agitator, though possibly a little more acrimonious and unreasonable than in any of his previous speeches. His whole address is a long indictment against the Government of India, his condemnation of which upon all points is so sweeping that the only conclusion a sensible man can arrive at is that the Government, as a whole, is an unmixed evil, and the sooner it is got rid of in its present form, and some other means of governing the country substituted for it, the better it will be for its people. The Government of India is pronounced to be despotic and oppressive, if not tyrannical in the highest degree ; the Civil Service is overpaid ; and natives are unjustly excluded from taking part in the government of their own country ; whilst as for the army, if the cost of it cannot be reduced, "it would be better to confess our failure, and to say that the government of a great empire by persons sent out as rulers from this small island in the Atlantic is impossible, and ought never to have existed," Now, this is language which in one sense, if not intended to advocate the retirement of the English from India, and the transfer of the ruling power to Mussalmans, Sikhs, Mahrattas, or Bengalis,—which Mr. Bright, we admit, has sufficient common sense to know is an impossibility,—is calculated certainly to render the whole body of Her Majesty's Indian subjects discontented with her rule, and thus conduce to disloyalty and to foment sedition. If it were used in India it would undoubtedly be held to be language of a nature to incite rebellion, and would have to be dealt with accordingly."

Bravo ! The Bombay journalist threatens that if Mr. Bright had spoken in India, he would have been brought up under the Seditious Words Act or the Vernacular Press Act ! We can well believe this, but happily England is not India. There the political atmosphere is not infected with those noxious vapours, which undermine the moral health here. It is not a matter of surprise that a writer who could write in the above outrageous manner of Mr. John Bright should fall foul of the Bengalis. This scribe says : "Whilst we yield to none in the sincerity of our desire to see India governed for the benefit of the people of India, we have little or no sympathy with those whom the late lamented Sir Henry Elliot described as the "Spouting Baboos of Calcutta." These gentlemen are not the disinterested friends of their country and their countrymen, they and their delegate, would persuade the simple philanthropist of England they are. Further, they in no sense represent the people of India, nor any one but themselves ; and although we at the time most strongly condemned the harshness with which the Bengali deputation was treated by Lord Lytton, when they addressed him on a measure of such singular injustice to India that all honest men cried out against it, we think that, taking the races of India as a whole, if in this matter of Government employment they could be polled, they would complain much more against the monopoly of the Bengalis than of the English. The mistake made originally was in admitting, and not in excluding, the native from the Covenanted Civil Service. We conceive, that in this respect the Bengali agitators and their co-agitators in England have not done the natives of India any good by what they have accomplished, but a very great deal of harm." Indeed ! These "Bengali agitators" have done harm but not good—harm to whom ?—to the country ?—no !—to the people at large ?—no !—but to Civil Service monopolists, to those, to whom the Service has become a sort of family preserve ! The writer says that the "spouting Babus of Bengal" do not represent all India—we believe they do not pretend to do so, but in this matter we submit they represent the legitimate aspirations of the people of India. Thus, led by a political missionary from Bengal the educated natives of all India banded themselves together and gave adherence to the message, which was laid before Parliament. They adopted the petition forwarded from Bengal, and warmly seconded the proposals contained therein ; This was no stealthy act of the "Bengali agitators." It was done in broad day-light, at public meetings held under the auspices of the leading men of each town, and ratified by countless signatures. The "Bengali agitators" again were not moved by selfish motives. They did not seek a monopoly for themselves, but for the whole community and not for a part—on the contrary they openly urged that the door should be opened to all natives of India alike ; if the Government should so wish they were even willing that they the Bengalis might be restricted to their own province, though such a measure would go against the universality of the service. But they worked for the nation,—they agitated for an important NATIONAL privilege, and they have been partially heard. We believe all India feels grateful to them for patriotic service. The "voice of India" so far as it is expressed through the medium of the Native Press is entirely on their side—*vide* the justly indignant but cogent reply of the *Indu-Prokash* to the *Times of India*. But here is an Anglo-Indian journalist, who

is a recognized leader of public opinion, but who evidently stunned by the success, whatever it is, for after all it is not much, of the Bengali agitators," cannot keep his balance and has taken to abusing the Bengalis as if they are a nation of pick-pockets. Happily the Bengalis are in good company. They have been abused in the same breath with John Bright, and like the great Tribune they can also afford to laugh.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT ACT.

THE Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure recently passed into law by the Viceroy's Legislative Council, does not seem to have received the amount of public attention which its importance demanded. Although tinkering is the normal condition of Indian legislation, still it is very surprising that a measure like the Civil Procedure Code upon which, as Lord Lytton remarked on the occasion of its becoming law in March 1877, "the whole legislative and administrative machinery of India had, for a lengthened period, been at work," should have required amendment within the short space of two years. The truth, however, is that the Bill, after the presentation of the final report of the Select Committee, as we pointed it out at the time, was hurried through the Council in order that Sir Arthur Hobhouse's name might be associated with it. If it were not for this haste, the measure upon which a large amount of labor and attention had undoubtedly been bestowed would not have been disfigured with the defects and omissions which have now been rectified and supplied. But the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act introduces several changes of great importance on which we wish to say a few words.

Some of the amendments recently adopted by the Legislative Council are an improvement upon the Civil Procedure Code, as it was passed in March 1877. Section 3 of the Code has been so modified as to save expressly all proceedings after decree that may have been commenced and were still pending on the 1st October, 1877. This amendment merely embodies the rulings of the Calcutta and Bombay High Courts on the point. Section 13 of the Code which deals with *res judicata* has also been amended. "The object of that section," Mr. Whitley Stokes tells us, "was to lay down the rule that the Courts may not try any suit in which the matter directly and substantially in issue, having been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit before a Court of competent jurisdiction, was heard and finally decided therein." But the section was not accurately worded. It has now been so amended that a decision on a matter which came collaterally in question or which was incidentally cognizable is not binding on any Court other than that which pronounced it. So far so good, but we hope the Courts will not run a coach and four through it. Section 51 of the Code ran as follows:—"The plaint shall be subscribed by the plaintiff and his pleader (if any), and shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff or with the permission of the Court, by other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case." To this section the following proviso has been added:—"Provided that, if the plaintiff, by reason of absence or other good cause, is unable to sign the plaint, it may be signed by any person duly authorized by him in this behalf." This addition will remove a serious inconvenience which had been felt by persons living at a great distance from the place where their suits were to be instituted. The new Act provides that no agreement to give time for the satisfaction of a judgment-debt should be valid unless the Court which passed the decree sanctions the arrangement and deems the consideration reasonable. This provision, we are afraid, will press hard on judgment-debtors, who often find it to their advantage to have the enforcement of decrees against them, put off by paying something to decree-holders. It is the interest of the judgment-creditors to have his decree satisfied as soon as possible, more especially now that the debt recoverable under it carries interest at only 6 per cent per annum; and he may be allowed full liberty to give time for the satisfaction of a judgement-debt without detriment to the public interests. Section 258 of the Code did not recognise any payment in satisfaction of a decree, unless it was certified to the court by the decree-holder; and if the decree-holder failed to certify a payment made to him, the judgment-debtor might apply to the court for an order directing the decree-holder to certify. There can be no doubt that this was a hardship on the debtor, which has been remedied by the new Act. The judgment-debtor is now at liberty, without waiting for default on the part of the decree-holder to inform the Court, within twenty days, of any payment or adjustment that may have been made, and to apply for the issue of a notice to the decree-holder, calling upon him to show cause why the payment or adjustment should not be recorded as certified. This is certainly an improvement upon the old law, but we doubt very much whether it will materially benefit the debtor. We are glad to see that sections 321 to 325 (both inclusive) of the Code have been redrawn, so as to make it clear that the action of the Collector, to whom the execution of decrees ordering the sale of immoveable property has been transferred, is to be confined to mere decrees for money. It is beyond question that it was never the intention of the Legislature to empower Collectors to deal with mortgage-debts or interfere with rights created by special contract. With a view to secure the realization of judgment-debts and at the same time to preserve to the debtor so much of his immoveable property as can be saved from the sale without injustice to his creditors. Section 321 to 325 as now redrawn are based on the following principle:—"If a judgment debtor is involved in debt to such an extent that it is only a question of time when his whole property must pass out of his hands, it is a mere waste of the time of the Collector to endeavour to arrange a scheme which must eventually fail in its object." The Collector has, therefore, been empowered to examine the judgment-debtor as to his circumstances. Should he find that the judgment-debtor is insolvent, and that there are claims against him, which will absorb the whole of his estate, he will simply execute the decree or decrees transferred to him. If, on the other hand, he finds that the property is more than sufficient to satisfy all claims against the judgment-debtor, he will proceed to arrange a scheme for the liquidation of all money decrees of which execution may be taken out. To do this effectually large powers have been conferred on the Collector. There can be no doubt as to the soundness of the principle laid down by the Legislature; but we should have liked to see its working left to the Civil Courts. The Collector in our opinion should act, in such matters, as a purely ministerial officer, and carry out the orders passed by the Court to which application is made to execute decrees. No portion of the insolvent jurisdiction of the Civil Courts ought to be delegated to the Collector.

But it is in the law relating to insolvency that important changes have been effected by the new Act amending the Civil Procedure Code. Formerly no debtor could apply to the Court to be declared an insolvent till he had actually been arrested and imprisoned. But the new Act extends Chapter XX of the Code to persons against whose property orders of attachment have been issued in execution of money decrees. It is also provided that any holder of a money-decree may petition the Court that the judgment-debtor be declared insolvent. These provisions will prove advantageous to the debtor. But the most important amendment of this part of the law is that, as soon as the debts due to the scheduled creditors are satisfied to the extent of one-third, the Court is empowered to declare the insolvent free from all liability in respect of such debts. The law in this respect would thus be identical in the Mofussil and in the Presidency towns. But this provision, to our thinking, is too lenient to the judgment-debtor. "In England," as the *Pioneer* points out, "a bankrupt cannot obtain an order for discharge, finally liberating him from all liability for all old debts whatever property he may subsequently acquire, unless his effects have produced 10 *s.* in the pound, or unless the creditors consent." We do not see any reason why the Indian law should be more liberal towards debtors than the English law. The fact is that for some time past our "Executive" Legislature has shewn a strong disposition to confiscate the property of the money-lenders for the benefit of their debtors. It is certainly very desirable that a man hopelessly involved in debt should be enabled to make a fresh start in life; but that is no reason why injustice should be done to a class which performs useful functions in society, and without whose aid the whole revenue administration of the country would at once come to a deadlock. It is well that the High Court's revisional jurisdiction has been largely extended by the amendment of section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The amended section runs thus:—"The High Court may call for the record of any case in which no appeal lies to the High Court, if the Court by which the case was decided appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or to have acted illegally, or with material irregularity, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, and may pass such order in the case as the High Court thinks fit." This extended power of revision conferred on the High Court will, we have no doubt, prove beneficial to the public, as it will enable the Courts to call for cases in which the lower Court has acted illegally, or with material irregularity, and correct its errors. We see no reason to fear that the power would be so abused as to practically give a second appeal in every case.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

III.

WE have, we trust, clearly shown that sudden enhancements at the last settlement and rigid exaction of the land revenue demand in bad years have been the chief causes of the indebtedness of the Deccan ryot. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that before proceeding further with Mr. Hope's Bill, the Government should determine who is the real Shylock—the poor village money-lender or the powerful State landlord. No unprejudiced and right-thinking man can fail to see that the revenue administration of the English Government is chiefly to blame for the present wretched condition of the Kumbi, though it may not be pleasant for the Executive Government to admit the fact. "The curse of the country," as the *Statesman* pertinently observes, "is to be found in the rigorous and vigorous revenue system which makes it a heinous offence on the part of the local officers to suggest suspensions or remissions in years of scarcity, not in the money-lender who enables the cultivator to tide over his difficulties. It is this system which turns scarcity into famine; which impoverishes the peasantry and depopulates the country; which is the great damning vice of British rule." Even the *Pioneer*, which is a thick-and-thin supporter of Mr. Hope's Bill, is obliged to concede that "bad as the money-lender is, the state also is at fault." Sir John Strachey naively tells the public that if the rigour of the revenue system could be relaxed, *that* would do the Deccan ryot greater good than any which might result from the passing of Mr. Hope's Bill or any other measure of legislation. Yet it was under his directions that the land revenue demand, as we shewed in our last article on this subject, was mercilessly exacted during the late famines in Southern India and the North-Western Provinces.

The iniquities of the money-lender may be great, he may richly deserve all the invectives so freely poured upon his devoted head; but the hard fact remains that but for the help he gives to the cultivator, the whole machinery of revenue administration in the temporarily settled parts of the Empire would at once come to a deadlock. Every peasant in those parts, whether well or ill off, is obliged to keep a running account with the sowcar. Where there is no money-lender, the cultivator who has no resources beyond the current harvest, is impoverished by the first bad season. A moment's reflection will show how unjust it is to represent the money-lender as the author of the Deccan ryot's ruin. It cannot be too distinctly borne in mind that the so-called

Shylock supplies the cultivators with seed, with cattle, with food, and in short with every thing which enables them to go on and live. The village sowcar owes his existence to the fact that the ryot has no capital, and is consequently unable to cultivate his lands without assistance. If this is the case in ordinary times, what happens in bad seasons when the State landlord mercilessly exacts the revenue demand may be better imagined than described. Even the *Pioneer* which, we have said above, is a thick-and-thin supporter of Mr. Hope's Bill, cannot deny that, "It is the rigid revenue policy of the superior landlord, the state, which fosters, cherishes and increases the race of village usurers." Our contemporary goes on :—"The hardness of Government too often drives the desperate tiller of the soil into the clutches of the money-lender. But for the sowcar and the baniah, the financial solvency of the empire will be imperilled, under our present system, when drought, flood or hail have destroyed the harvests of whole provinces? Some of the reproach poured on the village usurer, must recoil on the State." The ryot is obliged to satisfy the Government demand in cash, and in order to convert his grain into silver he must have recourse to the money-lender, even when his fields have yielded abundant crops.

It is generally supposed that the gains of the village Shylock are enormous, because high interest is recorded against his client in the bond. But this is a mistake. The money-lender generally realises but a fraction of the nominally exorbitant interest mentioned in the bond. He does not, therefore, deserve the hard language which Mr. Hope deliberately uses against him. Referring to the remarks which the mover of the Bill made on this point, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot said :

> I do not think that the tone in which the hon'ble member expressed himself, with regard to the character of the sowcars in the Deccan district, is by any means fully supported by the text of the Commission's report. The hon'ble member used the expression *usurious* money-*lenders*. He said many other things which, as the address was read so rapidly, I cannot repeat *verbatim*, but which gave me the impression that he regards the money-lenders of the Deccan districts as a class, with scarcely an exception of usurious and rapacious men—a class of men who make enormous and extravagant profits at the expense of the ignorant ryot, and a class against whom it is desirable that the Government should direct special legislation. Now, it seems to me that this is not the view which is held by the members of the Commission. On the contrary, I find it expressly stated in para 85 of their report, that "on the whole there is not reason to believe that the sowcar dealing with the agricultural classes make higher profits than are warranted by the nature of their business, which is always precarious and unpopular, and occasionally dangerous." There are other passages in the report on which I cannot lay my hands at this moment, which convey to me the same impression, and I think it would be wrong that this Bill should go forth to the public or to the people of the district which it will affect with the impression that the Government of India entertained views in regard to this particular class of the community—a class which is more or less intelligent, which is really very useful, and which, I may say, in the present circumstances of the country, is an absolute necessity (hear. hear)—views, I say, such as those which I have gathered as being entertained by the mover of the Bill. I have no doubt that among this class, and among other classes, and indeed, as is the case wherever money-lenders exist, there are instances of gross extortion and rapacity, but I do not for a moment believe that the class, as a class, is so extortionate, is such a curse *to society*, as might be inferred from some of the expressions made use of in the hon'ble member's address, such expressions, for instance, as "money is lent designedly to render the ryot a bond slave," or that "fraud by the creditor is, in India, the only thing to be guarded against."

There are certainly black sheep among money-lenders as among other classes of people. But that the village bania is a curse to society is a view which can only find favour with model executive officers like Mr. Hope who, being wilfully blind to the facts of the case, has the hardihood to say that "money is lent designedly to render the ryot a bond slave." Remembering that money-lenders, to use Sir John Strachey's language, are obviously as necessary to the Indian agriculturists, as the seed which he sows, or as the rain which falls from heaven to water his fields," and that "agriculture without them would practically be impossible," it would be a suicidal policy to destroy the confidence between the sowcar and ryot which at present exists in the Deccan. It is not the interest of the sowcar to reduce his clients to pauperism. On the contrary, it is his manifest interest that his clients should go on laboring, and that the earth should render her fruits in due season, wherewith he may feed themselves and their families. The dealings of the money-lender with the cultivator are on the principle of forbearance in hard times and the exaction of repayment in ordinary times. But the State landlord has no such forbearance, and it is, therefore, the greater culprit of the two and the real Shylock. Those, who weigh the facts relating to the rigorous exaction of the land revenue demand in Southern India and the North-Western Provinces during the late famines, will find no difficulty in assigning to the State its measure of guilt. It is no doubt necessary to legislate against the fraud of the money-lender; but by that plan alone the wretched Deccan ryot cannot be rescued from the state of chronic indebtedness, in which he now passes his days. From what we have already said it is evident that measures for the relief of the Deccan agriculturists should be quite different from those proposed by the Government. In the first place, important changes should be effected in the entire system of land revenue, both assessment and collection; and in the second place, the law of debtor and criditor should be dealt with in a fair and impartial spirit. But the Executive Government upholds its rigorous and vigorous revenue policy and shows no disposition to make any alterations in it; while it proceeds to deal solely with the debtor and creditor question. This is a course which, to put it most mildly as the *Pioneer* does, "is worse than inconsistent."

THE MOFUSSIL POLICE.

ANOTHER POLICE case has been brought to our notice, which presents some noteworthy points. The facts of the case tell their own tale. Two persons are prosecuted by the Police Sub-Inspector of Santipore, one for bringing a false complaint of criminal breach of trust in respect of some fire-wood against the Sub-Inspector above referred to, named Ataut Huq, and another for aiding and abetting the first offender. And the so-called false complaint consisted in the first offender's charging the police with having misappropriated two cart-loads of *challa* or chopped wood, which had been removed to the police station as stolen property, and which after the case of theft had been disposed of, had been quietly consumed by the thanna people. The wood it appears had been removed to the thanna on the 28th November 1878, where the logs had been stacked against the walls of the police compound and the chops locked up in a room. This was done when one Khudi Biswas, Head Constable, was in charge of the station. The prosecuting Sub-Inspector Ataut Huq joined the station on the 6th December 1878, but he innocently said that when taking charge he was not very particular about property of small value. So he took no notice of the wood stacked and stored in the station premises. On the 30th of December or 24 days after his taking over charge, he reported to the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat that there was some wood in the thanna, which had been brought in connection with a charge of theft instituted against the first offender in the case under notice, and requested orders for disposal of the same. The charge of theft here referred to was disposed of by the acquittal of the defendant, the first-named offender in this case, on the 31st December, and on the 5th January 1879 the Deputy Magistrate ordered the wood to be returned to the owner, that is to say to the first-named offender. The Sub-Inspector reported on the 14th February that the owner would not accept the wood offered to be returned. A notice was ordered to be served upon him requiring him to take delivery of the wood within 15 days, but on the 20th March the Sub-Inspector again reported that the owner persisted in his refusal of taking delivery on the ground that out of three cart-loads only a few logs had remained. The Sub-Inspector was candid enough to admit in his report that he had found on enquiry that all the chopped wood had been consumed by Head Constable Khudi Biswas, who was in charge of the thanna before him. Now Khudi Biswas was not present at the thanna, having left it 2 or 3 days before the date of the report, and he was shortly after implicated in a theft case in which he was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The first offender in this false-complaint case complained against Khudi Biswas and the Sub-Inspector for the loss of his wood. The offence of the second defendant in the false-complaint case was that *he had written the petition of complaint for the first defendant*, and that was the head and front of his offending, which was construed by the model Police into an offence of aiding and abetting a false charge. When the information regarding this complaint was given to the Sub-Inspector he sent for the first defendant and offered him the price of the wood, which the first defendant very properly refused to accept. The complaint of theft of wood was, however, dismissed as against the Sub-Inspector, Khudi Biswas was never summoned, but permission was given to the former to prosecute the complainant and his aider and abetter, who wrote the petition for him under section 211 I. P. C. The Deputy Magistrate, Babu Bhagwan Chunder Bose in disposing of the charge of false complaint correctly interpreted the section on which the prosecution was based and said that the "gist of the offence under section 211 is the knowledge "that there is just and lawful ground" for believing that it was a false charge, and it should be seen, if in the present case the defendants had *such knowledge*" and he came to the natural conclusion "they had not." "On the contrary," observed the Deputy Magistrate, "that one of them had sufficient grounds for bringing the charge." "In the first place," runs the judgment, "it is admitted that the wood was misappropriated and it is equally certain that the misappropriation was committed by the Thanna people, but who were the real offenders, it was not possible for an outsider and illiterate man like defendent No. 1, to ascertain; and as the wood had been brought to the Thanna by Khudi Biswas and as the Sub-Inspector took charge immediately after, he naturally inferred that they were the responsible parties." As for the Sub-Inspector, it may be he is an honest man, "but," said the Deputy Magistrate, "there are several circumstances in the case which are really suspicious." At any rate he is guilty of culpable negligence. The charge sheet contained in it the wood as well as other property, but it appears he took no notice of the wood until the 30th December *i. e.* twenty-five days after he joined, when he sent up a report about it. Even this report is suspicious, for while the case (theft case) was pending, he requested orders as to the disposal of the wood." The judicial enquiry elicited the fact that the Sub-inspector's men reached the Thanna 10 or 12 days before his arrival, and the inference is very natural that they might have joined Khudi Biswas in appropriating the wood. We need not give further extracts from the judgment except to say that with regard to the second defendant, the Magistrate observed that if writing a petition for another be an offence of aiding and abetting, the whole host of muktears and pleaders must be sent to jail. He might have stretched his observation a little and included the editor of this journal, who is in the bad habit of writing petitions for all manner of persons, who in their helplessness seek his help.

Perhaps our readers will be able to realize what consequences a criminal prosecution in the Mofusil involve. The defendant's mind in a state of anxious suspense, the expenses, trouble and harassment, which he must undergo, and if condemned to remain in *hajut* the pain and ignominy of such confinement, and in any case the disgrace of a criminal trial—all these may be better imagined than described. And all these hardships and sufferings befell a man because he had the audacity of writing a petition! May we venture to express a hope that the superior authorities will enquire into the merits of this case?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Northbrook Memorial will be glad to learn that the statue has arrived and that works are going on for putting it in position. The site selected is a spot opposite the grand entrance to the High Court. We hear that Sir Steuart Beyley has kindly consented to perform

the ceremony of unveiling the statue on the 22nd September when His Honor will pass through Calcutta *en route* to Durbhanga.

THE PROSPECTS of the crops in East Bengal we are glad to learn are after all not so bad as had been originally reported. There has been a good aus crop throughout East Bengal except in those places which had been flooded. The distress is limited to a few localities. But the comparative drought in Burdwan and Hooghly, and the floods in some of the Behar and Orissa districts will we fear do mischief.

WE UNDERSTAND that before leaving for Simla Sir Ashley Eden addressed a very strong letter to Mr. Barlow, Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore division, regarding the Magrath Case. His Honor has given a sharp wigging to the Commissioner for not bringing the case to his notice till he had seen a report of it in the newspapers. From the published proceedings His Honor thinks that Mr. Magrath had shewn gross disregard of law and partiality, and that if he had known this, he would not have allowed him to avail himself of his furlough without clearing his character. His present orders are that Mr. Magrath on return from furlough should explain his conduct and that pending his explanation he should remain an unemployed Joint Magistrate. If the Government letter on the subject could have been published, it would have given the public great satisfaction.

ECONOMY in the High Court is taking a rather funny turn. Correspondence by reams we are told is going on between the Accountant General and the Registrar of the Court about the number of chattas or umbrellas supplied to court peons. The battle is raging loud and long, but we are not told which side has won the victory. We wish that a little of the energy spent on this battle of the chattas were directed to economy in the higher ranks of the Court establishment.

IT WOULD appear that after all our information that under the new rules for the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service one-sixth of the total appointments annually will be reserved for natives is correct. Thus Rule 2 which we published last week says: "The total number of nominations so sanctioned in any year shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of civilians appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the said service in such year." This means that if the Secretary of State should appoint this year 20 persons to the Covenanted Civil Service the Governor General in Council shall be competent to nominate one-fifth of this number, that is to say, 4; the total is 24, and the proportion of appointments reserved for natives comes to one-sixth. We cannot understand why the Press Commissioner has represented it to be one-seventh. According to the Rules published the first nominations are to be made on the 1st October 1879. If so, why are not the Rules and the papers connected with the same published by the Government of India? The delay is much to be regretted.

WE ARE informed that the Rules for the nomination of natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service published in the *Times*, were originally laid on the table of the House of Commons by order of Government the very next day after Mr. Bright's speech on India. This fact is not however mentioned in the papers. We cannot understand why only a fragment of the Rules has been published. The Rules regarding pay, leave, and pension have not yet been published.

THE RESOLUTION of the Government of Bengal on the vernacular medical schools, while permitting the teachers in those schools to carry on private practice, declared that "the demonstrators in anatomy be restricted from private practice and made to give their whole time to their work, acting as special tutors in anatomy." So far as their work goes we have no objection to this rule, but we cannot understand why they should be restricted from private practice when other teachers are not. In the first place the school-hours are from 10 to 4, and if the demonstrators are required to attend during those hours the mornings and evenings are their own, and why should they be deprived of the right of private practice during hours, which are at their own command? In the second place even during school-hours the demonstrators cannot have work for the whole day, for the other teachers must have their turn. On the other hand the demonstrators in anatomy in the Medical College are very properly allowed to carry on private practice. Surely what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

WE ARE glad to observe that the returns for the second municipal election of Calcutta shew greater activity than what was noticed at the first election. We give a comparative statement below:

		1876.	1879.			1876.	1879.
Ward No.	1 ...	400	260	Ward No.	11 ...	273	387
ditto	2 ...	683	709	ditto	12 ...	164	319
ditto	3 ...	358	473	ditto	13 ...	123	347
ditto	4 ...	372	397	ditto	14 ...	88	268
ditto	5 ...	568	841	ditto	15 ...	82	93
ditto	6 ...	615	813	ditto	16 ...	25	57
ditto	7 ...	238	885	ditto	17 ...	27	38
ditto	8 ...	410	643	ditto	18 ...	17	9
ditto	9 ...	382	420				
ditto	10 ...	169	291		Total ...	4994	7250

Of the above total of 7250 there are 244 Hindus, 624 Mahomedans, 356 Europeans and Eurasians, 2 Parsis, 16 Jews and 8 Chinese. The total number of candidates for election is 429.

IN 1877 when Sir John Strachey submitted his "prose work of imagination," the Budget, in which he held out a promise for the remission of the cotton duties, his colleagues Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Sir Edward Bayley recorded the following joint dissent:

Our reasons for dessenting from the announcement made with respect to cotton goods are as follows:—

Because we do not understand it to be the intention of the Secretary of State in Council to debar the Governor-General in Council for the time being, from a comprehensive consideration of the present aspect of any subject-matter upon which they have to pass laws.

Because we understand the Secretary of State in Council so far as he has given orders on the subject, to have laid down that the repeal of the duties on cotton goods is out of the question until a surplus income has been gained.

3. Because there appears to be no chance of a surpuls income for at least two years to come, and the period of deficit may be much further prolonged.

4 Because we think it essential that the Government of the day should not be embarrassed by unnecessary promies and pledges considering the question which taxes it is most desirable to reduce or repeal at any given time.

5. Because we think that whenever the possession of a surplus enables it to reduce duties at all, the Government should carefully consider whether it is not desirable to operate upon other duties, *e.g.*, the salt duties, the sugar duties, or the export duties in priority to the import duties: in our judgment, each of these three items of revenue requires alteration, far more urgently than do the duties on cotton goods.

6. Because independently of pure financial questions, we think it impolitic to disregard the fact that the repeal of duties on cotton goods in India in preference to other injurious taxes, is viewed with great suspicion and dislike by a large portion of the educated natives of this country and is likely to cause much irritation among them.

7. Because the announcement now made is calculated to withdraw from the Government of the future the free and unembarrassed discussion of the considerations above indicated. to say nothing of others which may then present themselves.

Sir Henry Norman, who was then on the eve of departure from India, recorded the following minute:

I concur in the minute of Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Sir E. C. Bayley, and I deem it necessary to record my opinion in the shape of a minute, as my resignation of my seat in Council will prevent me from being present at the discussion in Council on Wednesday next.

Reason, justice, and authority were thus on the side of the poor tax-payers of India, but Manchester is omnipotent, and they must therefore go to the wall. It is the old story over again —might is right.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Simla, August 21—The Amir of Afghanistan has ordered troops to Badakshan to maintain order on the frontier. Cholera is again on the increase at Kabul. The regiments which arrived recently from Herat have lost over one hundred men—some reports say 364. It is probable that the continuation of the telegraph line to Kabul will be immediately undertaken. Major Sir Robert Sandeman has visited Khelat, and was cordially recieved by the Khan in a great durbar.

21.—In to-day's Legislative Council, Mr. Stockes presented the Select Committee's report on the Bill to provide for revision of proceedings in trials held under the Military Cantonment's Act, 1864, section 20. The motion that the Committee's reports be taken into consideration and the Bill be passed were postponed. Mr. Stokes also obtained leave to introduce the Bill relating to the Merchant Shipping Act, and presented a preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865. Mr. Thornton presented the Select Committee's report on the Bill for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

MONEY MARKET.

(*August* 23, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	93	12	*a*	94	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	99	4	*a*	99	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	,,	95	8	*a*	96	0
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.					
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	,,	100	6	*a*	100	10
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,,	100	6	*a*	100	10

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	100	7	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	... Rs.	107	0	*a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	... ,,	107	8	*a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	.. ,,	108	0	*a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	... ,,	108	8	*a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	.. ,,	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	.. ,,	110	8	*a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	... ,,	102	0	*a*	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hon'ble Romeschunder Mittra, Ballygunge.....	13	10	0
Moulvi Azizur Rahmon, N.Lukimpore.....	15	0	0
A. L. Banerjee, Esq., Ajodhya.....	5	0	0
Baboo Surjakant Acharjea, Rai Bahadur, Muktagacha	13	0	0
,, Kadarnath Dutt, Peorah.....	6	10	0
,, Kallycoomar Bose, Muzufferpore.....	6	6	0
,, Ramaprosad Chuckerbutty, Ampta.....	3	5	0
,, Gopichurn Dutt, Korimgunge.....	5	0	0
,, Tareenychurn Chatterjee, Nobedeep ...	15	0	0
,, Bhagbati Sahai, Jogsar	1	0	0
,, Bishnuchunder Biswas, Noakhally.....	10	0	0
,, Sreenath Chatterjee, Hajeepore	5	0	0
,, HarryhurchurnLal, Chattra, Hazarebaugh	19	14	0
,, Gopalchunder Chuckerbutty, Raigunge	13	4	0
,, Lalla Bhairan Purshad B.A., Hoshiarpore	6	10	0
,, Abinash chunder Banerjee, Futtehgur..	13	4	0
,, Gokulchunder Chatterjee, Bamonpoker...	6	6	0
,, Komulkrishna Dass, Mean Meer.....	13	4	0
,, Chundercoomar Gangooly, Barriely.....	11	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 20, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. E. A. Bradbury is appointed to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree, during the absence, on leave, of Major R. C. Money, or until further orders.

Mr. H. R. Renny, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Manbhoom, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is appointed to have charge of the Palamow division of that district.

Baboo Grish Chunder Sarkar is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade *vice* Baboo Isser Chunder Mozoomdar, and is posted to the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Baboo Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, *vice* Baboo Kally Churn Ghose, employed as Manager of the Narail estate in Jessore. Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, will continue to be employed at Bogra until further orders.

Baboo Grish Chunder Sarkar, a Sub-Deputy Collector in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector for the First Grade *vice* Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee.

Baboo Grish Chunder Sarkar, is posted to Nattore in Rajshahye.

Mr. W. H. Mackenzie is appointed to act until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Lohardugga district.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, C.S., is allowed furlough for six months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days under Section 31 of the Code, with effect from the date on which his services are replaced at the disposal of this Government.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Seetamarhee, Mozufferpore, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Moonshee Sadiq Ali, deceased.

Baboo Bepin Behary Pramanick, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on deputation to license tax duty Batna Division, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Jogendro Nath Sen. but will continue to be employed on his present duty.

Moonshee Nusseroodeen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Sheonundun Lall, or until further orders,

Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Seetamarhee, Mozufferpore, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Moonshee Nusseeruddeen, and is posted to Sewan in Sarun.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 10, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 3rd ultimo.

Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, Deputy Collector, in charge of Dearah Surveys and Settlements in the districts of Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, and Tipprah, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th October next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. E Coxhead, Joint-Magistrate and DeputyCollector, 24-Pergunnahs, who reported his return from furlough on the 30th ultimo, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date on the 5th instant, inclusive.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring lands required for public purposes in that district.

Mr. C Brownfield, now employed in surveying the boundary between the Khoordah estate and the Tributary Mehals Cuttack, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer and is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833 and Act V (B.C.) of 1875.

POLICE.—The following officers are appointed to be Assistant Superintendents of Police of the Second Grade, and to act, until further orders, in the First Grade :—

Mr. F. A. Chichester, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police Sarun.

Mr. G. B. Havelock, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police Manbhoom.

Mr. A. V. Knyvett, District Superintendent of Police, Champarun is allowed leave for three months and fifteen days, under Section 4 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code. with effect from the 15th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. F. Needham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act until further orders in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents, and is posted to Hazareebagh on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police Chittagong Hill Tracts.

REGISTRATION.—Moulvi Abdul Fateh, temporary Sub-Registrar of Katra, in the district of Mozufferpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted from 1st October 1879 for the Road Cess Works Bhaugulpore District, two Overseeers, one at Rs. 125 and another at Rs. 100 per month and horse allowance Rs. 30 each.

Apply by letter only enclosing copies of testimonials on or before 10th September 1879, to—

H. J. NEWBERY Esq.,
Chairman, D. R. C. Committee,
Bhaugulpore.

Notice.

Wanted for the Road Cess District Engineer's Office Mymensingh, a competent Computer and Draftsman at Salary Rs. 40 per month. None need apply who has no experience in an Engineers's Office and thorough knowledge of English. Copies of certificates and a specimen of handiwork to be sent with application before 16th September 1879.

ASUTOSH LAHIRI, B.C.E.,
District Engineer, Road
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NOTICE.

Owners, Holders and Occupiers of Lands in Calcutta are requested to pay into this Treasury their Ground-Rents for the year 1879-80 and receive receipted bills.

Calcutta Collectorate } J. MACKENZIE.
5 Church Lane. } *Deputy Collector.*

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Until further notice the Ferry Steamer in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway 9-30 P.M., train from Calcutta and Northern Bengal State Railway, up-mixed train, will cease to run and through Passengers will be booked by the 1-0 P.M., Eastern Bengal Railway and Northern Bengal State Railway mail trains only.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur 21st August 1879.

On Friday the 26th September 1879 ; MACKENZIE LYALL & Co,. will sell by public auction, at the Exchange Commercial sale rooms, an extensive shipment of *Chandeliers Wall Brackets and Table Lamps*, fitted for gas, candle and oil, to which the especial attention of the Native community is invited. To be on view eight days prior to date of sale.

READ, COMPARE, THEN BUY.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

The FIRST PART of my COMPREHENSIVE KEY TO LAMB'S TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. To be had at No. 28, Gopee Mohun Dutt's Lane, Shambazar, Calcutta ; Oriental Seminary Garanhatta, and Presidency Press No. 8, Chitpore Road Lall Bazar, Calcutta. Price of *two parts complete* Rs. 1-8 to *Subscribers* (*i. e.* those woh have brought forms, or will buy the 1st part), and Rs. 2 to non-subscribers (*i. e.* who will buy the two parts complete, and one anna and six pies postage for each part.

N. B.—This Key *when complete* is intended to be not only a Key to "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare," but a small hand-book of *English synonyms and idiomatic phrases*, and a help to the study of Shakespeare's FOUR GREAT PLAYS.

RUSSICK LAUL SIRCAR.
Head-Master of the Oriental Seminary.

Author of Keys to English Entrance Courses for the years from 1867 to 1873, and Key to Lethbridge's (Large) Selections, &c. &c. &c.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

IN THE MATTER OF RAKHAL CHUNDER BANERJEE AN INSOLVENT.

To be sold by public Auction at the Office of the Official Assignee of this Court No. 3 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta at noon on Friday the Twenty ninth day of August 1879, under an order of the Commissioner of the Court made in the above matter, on and bearing date the 1st day of October 1878, and with the concurrence of the Mortgagees the undermentioned properties appertaining to the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent.

Lot 1. All that upper-roomed brick built Messuage, tenement, or dwelling house with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation five Cottahs and eight Chuttacks, be the same a little more or less, situate lying and being on the North side of and numbered 71 Sankareetollah Lane in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North partly by the house and premises of Jadub Chunder Addy, and partly by the house and premises of Puddolochun Chunder on the South by the said Sankareetollah Lane, on the East by the dwelling house of the late Chundercoomar Chatterjee, deceased, and on the West by the tenanted land of Ramtarun Sircar.

Lot. 2. All that piece or parcel of land or Garden Ground and the Lower-roomed Pucca Building and the Wall all round the Garden and Tank therein situate containing by estimation Eight Biggahs be the same a little more or less, situate lying and being at Dhacooriah on the West of the Gurriah Haut Road at Ballygunge and therein numbered 32 in the District of 24-Pergunnahs and Sub-District of Sealdah and butted and bounded as follows that is to say, on the North by the house and premises now or late the property of Mr. Langley, on the South partly by the Paddy land of Gobind Chunder Ghose, and partly by the Garden Ground of Khettermohun Kutree, on the East by the Gurria Road and on the West by the Paddy land of Shaik Muddoosoodun.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Trotman and Watkins, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to Messrs. Dignam and Robinson, Attorneys for the Official Assignee.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company Limited in Liquidation and the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company Limited in liquidation.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE AND MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS. } Official Liquidators.

The abovenamed official liquidators invite offers for the purchase of the above Companies' Mills.

For particulars and conditions of sale and abstracts of title, application can be made to the Official Liquidators at No. 28, Apollo Street or to the undersigned at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

The Official Liquidators do notbind themselves to accept the highest or any offers.

No offer will be received later than noon of Thursday the 28th instant.

Dated this 12th day of August 1879.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators,
abovenamed.

TO DRAFTSMEN.

WANTED for the Executive Engineer's Office Dacca, a competent Draftsman, Salary Rupees 40 monthly. None need apply who have not had experience in an Engineer's Office.

Copies of certificates, and a specimen of handiwork to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Dacca.

Dacca, 6th August, 1879.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, *Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April*, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

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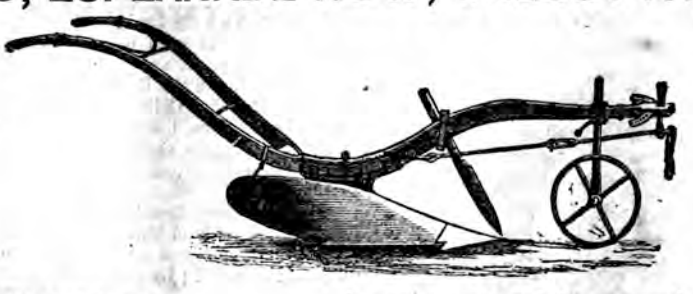

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F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 lights.

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

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None need apply who have not passed the P. W. D. Overseer's Examination and served at least for a couple of years in the Department.

(Sd.) PREONATH BANERJEE,
Vice-Chairman District Road Cess, Julpigoori.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LD.)

Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Agents.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 15th instant the following changes in the Passenger Service of this line will take effect

The Ferry Steamer in connection with the down mixed and the Eastern Bengal Railway 9-30 P. M., train from Damookdia, will cease to run.

The Rungpore Branch line train running in connection with the up mixed leaving Sara Ghat at 7 A. M., will be withdrawn.

The Rungpore Branch line mail train running in connection with the up and down main line mail trains will leave Kawnia at 6 P. M., instead of 1-5 P. M., as at present.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Saidpur, 13th August 1879.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

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